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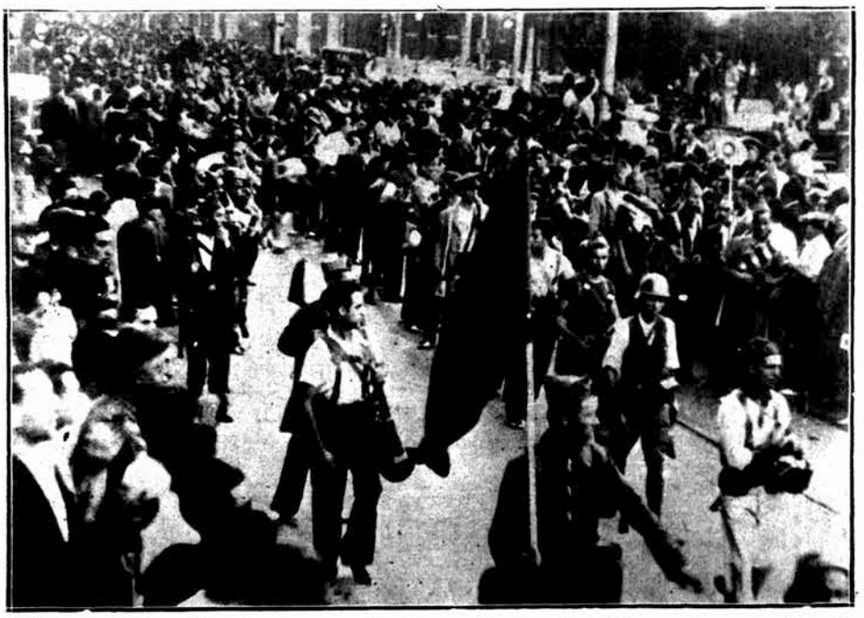
A LADY OF MALNAD

—S. Lakshminerasa.



With a red flag fluttering at its head, a column of civilian volunteers, loyal to the Spanish Government, is seen leaving Barcelona for Zaragoza to engage rebels in that city

Temple Tank, Tiruchanur, in N. Arcot Dt. (Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

Don't ever challenge this gentleman to a duel with pistols. If you do, you're as good as buried. He is Charles F. Leonard, member of U.S. Olympic team, who made a perfect score of 200 in the pistol event in Berlin. Leonard fired from ten positions, every one of his shots going into the bull's eye.

(Left) Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia being welcomed by a Muslim girl at the Mosque at Woking, Surrey; (Right) Princess Tsahai (centre), 17-year-old daughter of the Emperor, is now learning nursing at a London children's hospital.

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BOMBAY: SEPTEMBER 13, 1936.

Love In The African Desert

(IV)—The Dancing Girl

By ROSITA FORBES, (the celebrated explorer and novelist).

The majority of the dancing-girls who perform in the coastal towns of North Africa have not a drop of Arab blood in their veins. They are Levantines, Jewesses and half-blacks, reinforced by flotsam from the Northern shores of the Mediterranean. They know but one dance and they perform it in a heavy, half-hearted manner which adds to the gloom of the small, garish cafes, where everything, from the drawings on the whitewashed walls to the instruments of the half-caste band, is staged to provide the foreigner with as much local colour as possible.

The "danse du ventre" is as old as the earth and, with variations, it is the staple amusement of North Africa, but the genuine dancing-girl performs in at least three velvet skirts, a voluminous print bodice and a silk or cotton scarf which lends further magnitude to her charms.

The art of the dance consists in gyrating and jerking the stomach with sufficient muscular force to move the great metal-studded belt which rests upon it. Before any hierophant can become famous she must be able to jerk the huge jewelled buckle of her belt right up onto her chest, so that it looks as if it were going to strike her throat, and this with one twist of the abdomen, which leaves the rest of the body motionless.

A Moorish Dance

The cleverest dancer I've ever seen was Moorish and, against all canons of African beauty, she was tall and slight. While we crouched on a couple of mattresses, leaning against hard, little pillows which seemed to be striped with young potatoes, and smoked inordinately long cigarettes, she wound a long sash round her head to form a turban and, on the top of it, she balanced a tray laden with several tea-pots and a regiment of glasses. Her companions piled themselves like puppies one on top of another on any spare corner of mattress, so that the narrow, reed-matted room, with a Nubian guaring the door, appeared to be heaped with young, brown, boneless femininity, balloon-like in heavily embroidered skirts.

The dancer began the usual muscular contortions, but, as the belt leaped upwards, she sank into the first position of a fencer with one knee bent. From this, while the abdominal heavings continued, she slipped gradually unto the floor where, lying first on her back and then undulating into her face, she went through a series of rhythmic convulsions to which her belt responded as if it had a life of its own, but the tray remained on her head and there was not a rattle among the glasses!

A Parsi Lady Making an Offering of Flowers to the Sea.
(Photo by Manek J. Vyarawalla)

"Ouled Nails" of the Desert

None of the girls in the particular house were more than 18 years old and some of them were genuine Ouled Nails, with the grace and charm of very young animals. These Ouled Nails are peculiar among Saharan tribes, for they set no value on the pre-marital chastity of their women. The girls are born with an exaggerated suppleness of body, which is trained from childhood, so that they can command the highest prices in the cafes of the towns and in those streets of shuttered houses where a blue light burns above every door.

The Ouled Nail girls leave the desert when they are 13 or 14 to earn their dowries by the acrobatic suggestiveness of the "danse du ventre" and, when they have collected sufficient gold to make five rows of coin necklaces hanging from throat to waist and banded across the forehead like a turban, they returned to their tribe, marry, and put to good purpose the varied nowledge of mankind they have acquired in the cities!

They are a race apart and they never inter-marry with other tribes, nor are they to be found in harems, where the dancing-girls are generally of semi-black blood, or of Levantine stock, tinctured with Circassian, or, in North Africa, with Berber.

They are reserved and silent. I have stayed in their tents in the desert and spent hours sitting in the shadow of the black camels-hair, with a row of these painted young women, heavily jewelled, their dark robes standing out, so that each looks as if she were encased in a separte little tent of her own, but they never speak of their life outside the tribe. Sometimes they are betrothed as children, or even pre-natally, but it is always understood that, for five or six years, they will earn gold for their families or for the tribe.

No Place For Love

I imagine that so long as they are in the city, love does not come into the matter at all. Men may fall in love with them and squander money on them to their heart's content, but the Ouled Nail remains remarkbly calm. She has been trained in the arts by which men are attracted, but she plies them as a trade. Her own heart is in the desert and, generally, when she dances, her eyes are the only dull ones in the room. At the end of her performance, which is generally aimed at some particular man, the richest or most generous in the audience, she sways up to him with invitation in her gesture, but it is a coin she demands, stooping so that he may stick it in the centre of her forehead.

If the jewelled dagger about which we read so much in magazines and screen titles, has any existence in real life, it is used to protect the gold of the Ouled Nail, not her honour or her heart! Murders are frequent in the blind walled native quarters of Mediterranean towns, because the bastard of the coast has lost the desert standard of honour, which counts inviolate the life and possessions of a woman, whatever her caste or trade, and acquired in exchange the greed and lust of all that is worst in Europe, but such murders are for money not for love.

A Tragedy

I saw one myself, or rather I saw the pitiful remains of it, in one of the endless shuttered houses with their inscrutable walls of mud, pierced by heavy wooden doors, huddled under an Algerian kasbah. A party of us went to see a dance which was rather more original than usual for, while the girl, an obvious Ouled Nail, fresh I should imagine from the tents of her tribe, postured in the centre of an inner court, half a dozen gigantic Nubians, naked but for a lion cloth, circled round her in a succession of curious, crouching postures, while the cymbals clattered and clashed between their sinewy black fingers. They were like great, strong-muscled beasts stalking their prey in the jungle, as they moved without sound except the barbaric discord of their instruments.

We were impressed, against our expectations, and, as a result, an American tried to stick a 20-dollar bill between the dancer's eyebrows. She received it with the usual lack of thanks, for, in the world of Islam, a gift honours the giver not the recipient; but greed was alive in the face of the largest black, already hideous with its tribal scars — the Shilluh. He followed her out and, instinctively, we prepared to leave. There was some delay at the door. The symbals still clattered as the Nubians

(Continued on page 48)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The first thing you have to do if you want to get rid of an evil is to hold it up so that the people will see it and organise to get rid of it.—EAMON DE VALERA.

For Entry Coupon
OF OUR
Rs. 10,000
"Objects" Competition
See Page 33

Hitler—Supreme Lord Of Nordic Paganism

Banner With Thunderbolts Supplants Cross

Over East Prussia's rolling green fields, through Baden's somber Black Forest, along the Rhine's castle-dotted banks tramped columns of brown-clad Hitler Youth last month. Before them fluttered the Black Banner with its two white lightning-bolts, symbol of reborn Germany.

Arrived at the Third Reich's 'Thingplatz,' (meeting-places of the ancient pagan Teutons; now called 'Freilichtbuhnen,' following violent protests by the Catholic and Protestant clergy), they swarmed into the semicircular tiers. Stern-faced leaders propounded to them the ancient ideals and mythology of their pagan forefathers.

A month before they, together with millions of their brothers and sisters, had flocked to hill-tops, lit huge bonfires, leaped through the dancing flames, reviving the age-old Aryan Solstice Festival that has become a national celebration in New Germany. Thus had burly Norsemen, thousands of years before, lit beacon-fires on mountain-tops when they celebrated the sun's reappearance after thirty-five days of polar darkness.

But of late, in their vine-covered manses, German clergymen have peered through latticed windows, watching these ceremonies with mounting concern. One day—Sunday—German Youth belongs to them. The other six days of the week it belong to Hitler.

Clerical Diatribe

A fortnight ago, unable to restrain their indignation any longer, ten angered pastors of the opposition synod, led by the daring ex-submarine commander, Pastor Martin Niemoller, drew up a scathing 4,000-word diatribe against the rebirth of paganism and the "deification of Hitler." Silently backed by Germany's Catholic clergy, they fearlessly flung the document on Hitler's doorstep.

Chancellor Hitler's reaction was nervously awaited. They remembered last year's arrest of 700 Protestant clergymen who dared to read from the pulpit a proclamation criticizing the Nazi Party's "pagan church policy." They begged Hitler in their letter to let them be "free to pursue their way in future, under the sign of the cross of Christ."

Spear-head of Germany's pagan movement is the Hitler Youth. Sweeping the country with astounding rapidity, paganism is being pounded into the souls and minds of 6,000,000 eight-to-eighteen-year-old German boys and girls, by their blond, fanatic leader, Baldur von Schirach, of American ancestry. They are plunged into wild frenzies when they hear him roar: "To be a nation is the religion of our epoch."

On February 2, 1933, two days after Adolf Hitler seated himself in the profusely carved oak chair of the German Chancellery, 5,000 shrieking Nazi Protestants marched into Berlin's spacious Sport-Palace. They frantically acclaimed their leader, Pastor Joachim Hossenfelder, when he ranted: "We want a church that recognizes the supreme authority of the National Socialist State, that rejects the spirit of Christian internationalism." As "Evangelical National Socialists," they became Nazism's first organized challenge to Christianity.

Anti-Christ

Six months later, 100,000 Protestants, assembled in Eisenach, founded the German Faith Movement, to-day still the mightiest neo-pagan organization officially devoted to de-Christianizing New Germany. "We are adherents of a German faith which derives its strength from the religious inheritance of the German people," read the manifesto to which they zealously swore allegiance.

Paganism began its triumphant march when Hitler, in 1934, with a scratch of his pen, prohibited all confessional youth organizations and gave von Schirach a free hand to assemble them under his black flag.

Before Germany was revamped into a Third Reich, the methodic scholar, Prof. Ernst Bergmann, had been unsuccessfully preaching a "new religion" to supersede "unhealthy, unnatural Christianity, which arose 2,000 years ago among sick, exhausted, despairing men who had lost their belief in life."

Said Bergmann: "The German-Nordic man has destroyed the religion of servitude. God, who let iron grow, wants no slaves."

When Germany, on January 29, 1933, became the brown-clad Reich, paganism had made but little progress. Most successful propagator was famed Gen. Erich Ludendorff and his wife, Mathilde. Their 'Tannenberg Bund' numbered 80,000 members, had its own newspaper on which the months and days were printed in the ancient Nordic fashion. But General Ludendorff, together with some 20,000 sun, fire and light worshippers, formed the nucleus out of which, three years later, the Third Reich's pagan phenix rose.

In the summer of 1933, German news-stands displayed a new book, "The Mythology of the Twentieth Century," by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg. It was immediately banned by the Vatican, shunned by orthodox Protestants. Its circulation roared, new editions followed. Rosenberg's "Mythos" was added to Hitler's "Mein Kamph," and Scottish-born Houston Stewart Chamberlain's "The Foundations of the Nineteenth Century," to become the sacred moulder of the minds of Young Germany.

Nordic Superman

Christ, wrote Doctor Rosenberg, was a Nordic Superman, not unlike the philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche's conception. Born in Galilee of Amorite Nordic parents, he was a stern, brave, aggressive revolutionist who was crucified by the Jews, "just like we are being today." Where this conception veered from His usual description as a preacher of humble submissiveness. His disciples were to blame. Jewish fanatics, like Matthew, materialistic rabbis like Paul, African jurists like Tertullian, mongrel half-breeds and cattle-drivers like Augustine made Christ's real personality "unrecognizable," said the brown-haired Russian ex-officer.

Always meticulously dressed, Doctor Rosenberg, a former Russian subject, originally set out to become an architect, submitted to Red professors the plan of a crematorium as his thesis. Later, he hoped Hitler would make him his Foreign Minister. Disappointed, he turned to religion, was appointed to teach his new philosophy to 3,500,000 Party members and as many more men and women in affiliated organizations.

To-day, millions of Germans, when twilight beckons, light candles placed at either side of a picture of Hitler, kneel in their homes before his effigy, and worship their "Saviour," who "liberated the nation from the fetters of Versailles."

To many others in his closest entourage, Hitler is a black-mustached Kaiser Barbarossa, of whom Teutonic mythology relates that one day, when his red beard has grown through the table, he will leave the Untersberg, come forth to found a new German Reich. Hitler's mountain retreat stands barely a stone's throw from the legendary Untersberg.

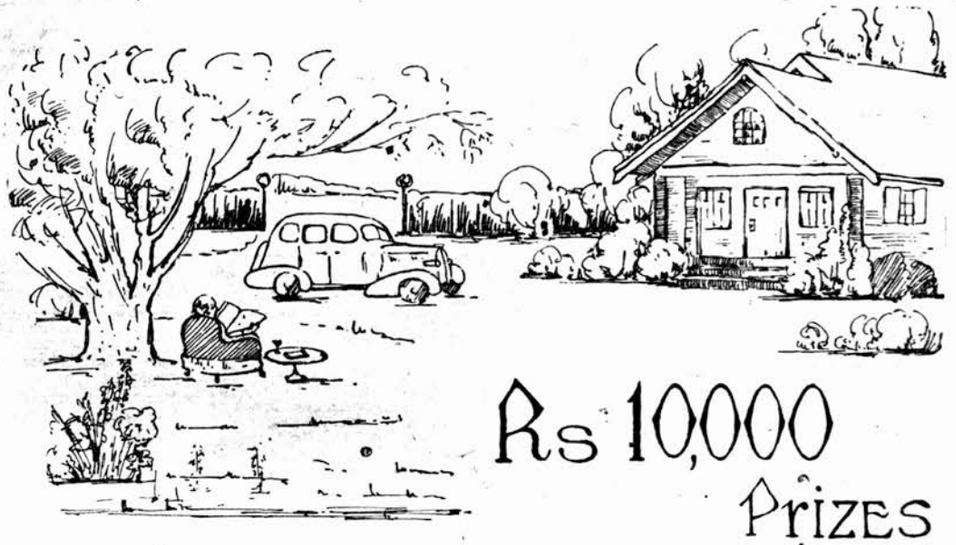
General Ludendorff turned against Hitler after the abortive Munich Beer-Hall Putch. Last fall a Berlin street was changed into Ludendorff-Strasse. Simultaneously, the famed World War Quartermaster-General put the finishing touches on his latest book, "Des Totale Krieg."

"Germany," he announces in it, "will never become invincible until it has a single State religion like Japanese Shintoism."

The world's "sinister forces," the Jews, Catholics and Freemasons, who are responsible for Germany's World War defeat must be obliterated by a religion of the North, "whence came the world's civilization," and from where its rejuvenation now must come.

Two thousand years ago red-bearded, burly Teutonic ancestors of Nazi philosophy assembled beneath mighty oaks surrounding their 'Thingplatze.'

Wearing huge horns on their heads, and with shaggy bearskins thrown over their backs, they squatted around their chieftain and heard him sternly preach the doctrine of "blood and honour," purity of race, heroism in battle, fearlessness of death. Six million Hitler Youth to-day have become Saxon 'Widukind's' apostles of Nordic pagan folk-culture that the "mongreltraitor" Charlemagne ruthlessly stamped out when he proclaimed the First General Reich under the sign of the 'Christian' Cross.—"Literary Digest."



Rs 10,000 Prizes

What would you do with Rs. 7,000 if you get it?

"Buy a good country house where I can live in peace and happiness," says the First

"Make an extensive tour of India in a big car with my family," says the Second.

"Pay off my creditors and be free from all worries for the rest of my life," says the Third

"Can do several mighty things but first show me the way to get Rs. 7,000," says the Fourth

"An Eight Anna Coupon in the Objects Competition may fetch you the First Prize of Rs. 7,000. Try it. It is Simple and Fascinating", says the Fifth.

CLOSING DATE:

18th September, 1936

SEE PAGES 32 AND 33 OF THIS ISSUE

Village Schools Go Back To The Farm

First Fruits Of Ceylon's Novel Educational Enterprise

The schools of Ceylon are going back to the land!

Village boys, who hitherto learned only the three R's are now taught practical agriculture—how to grow vegetables, fruit, and paddy—and this new type of rural school also serves as an object lesson to the village cultivator, who thus learns from his children new and better methods of food production (says a writer in the "Ceylon Observer.")

Slowly, but surely, and almost unobstrusively, a revolution is taking place in the whole system of education in the rural districts. There practice preceds theory, and new ideas are first tried out in the field before being reduced to theory in the class-room. The text-book mentality has, for all practical purposes, been relegated to the background.

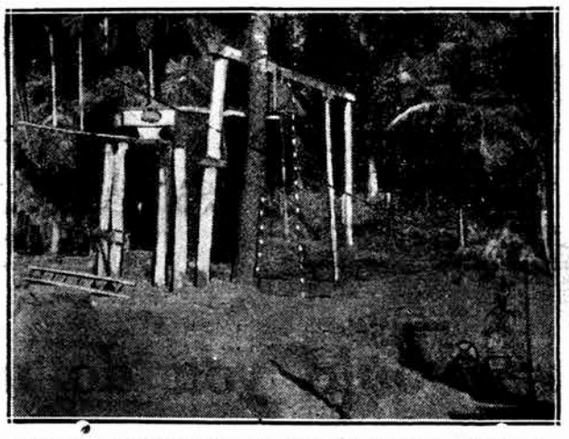
For the first time, perhaps. In the history of education in Ceylon, the curriculum is being made to suit the boy and not the boy made to suit the curriculum. A pronounced agricultural bias dominates the new type of curriculum. The aim is not merely to produce literates, but literates with an economic background—the background in this case being the village farm.

If the back to the land movement is ever to succeed in Ceylon and the aimless drift of village boys to the town is to be successfully stemmed, an obvious solution of an otherwise complex problem is so to educate the younger generation among the rural population that they will look to the land as a means of earning their livelihood.

Political Agriculture

This is precisely what the rural education scheme aims at doing. All the village schools I visited had attached to them vegetable gardens, orchards and paddy fields. Practical agriculture is a substantial part of the curriculum, but there is no infringement of the ordinary requirements of the Education Code. Reading, writing, elementary mathematics Ceylon history and geography are all taught as intensively as ever. But the agricultural training has been appended as a frank recognition of the fact that the ordinary curriculum, while fitting a boy to become acquainted with the literature of his country and to keep elementary accounts, does not equip him for a vocation and, in fact, tends to unfit him for the life of a village cultivator or farmer.

The new orientation in rural education was begun three years ago as an experiment. It has succeeded. It is now no longer an experiment but an accepted educational method. Every year the method improves with practice, and what was begun with a certain diffidence is to-day being pushed on with increasing optimism and vigour.



A small reservoir erected by damming a stream with water-wheel and miniature dynamo—all the work of senior boys of Danowita School.

Udupila School

The first school I visited on my tour was the Udupila Vernacular Boys' School. It is situated in a beautiful village, a mere ten miles from Colombo but far off the beaten track.

This is as unlike one's ordinary conception of a village school as one can imagine. The familiar school-house is there—class-rooms, black-boards, and all the paraphernalia of a village school. But—there is one great difference. The school-house does not stand alone. It is a mere unit in a scheme of education which is exemplified by the presence in the very foreground of the school-house of a large-sized vegetable farm and orchard. By large I mean that the farm dominates the scene. It is a symbol of the new agricultural bias in rural education. It is Rural Re-construction—a compendious phrase meaning the rehabilitation of the peasantry—starting at the roots of rural society, namely, the children of the land.

Rural education was launched at the Udupila school in the year 1933.

It was one of the first schools in the Island upon which the experiment was tried. The boys selected for the experiment were pupils in the post-primary classes—the 6th, 7th and 8th standards. Statistics and records of work may mean nothing, but the ocular demonstration of the success of the experiment is there to be seen by anybody.

What They Can Do

What are these boys, who normally would have been equipped for the battle of life with an elementary knowledge of reading and writing in their own mother tongue with a little arithmetic thrown in, now able to do? The answer briefly stated is as follows:—

Concrete tank constructed by the teachers in training at Rural Educational Training Centre at Mirigama.

They cannot only read and write and keep elementary accounts, but they can also build a clay, brick or carbook house, prepare the timber for the roof, thatch the roof with cadjan or lay the tiles on it, dig and cement a well, make cement flower pots of any design, grow paddy, vegetables and fruits of all kinds, cultivate coffee and cocoa, make articles of beauty and utility out of the cocoanut shell, fibre mats and rugs, and do all the repairs to the school buildings. They also know the value and the uses of natural and artificial manures and possess and elementary knowledge of anti-malaria measures and general care of their health.

The great point about the rural education scheme is that it does not necessitate the neglect of the ordinary class-room curriculum, but the agricultural orientation is complementary and supplementary to it.

It is, however, a mistake to imagine that the agricultural courses at this and the other rural education schools are a mere hobby. They are far more than that. They are really intensive lessons in practical village agriculture and reflect realistically the conditions in the adjoining villages, but with this difference—that the methods taught at the school are far more advanced than those that obtain among the village cultivators of the district.

Fruit And Vegetable Gardening

To come to details, take the Fruit, a section of this school's agricultural activities. Growing in a very healthy condition I saw orange, plantain, papaw, durian, Spanish orange and jak trees, and pineapple, cacao, manioc, and sweet potato plants. They are all grown and tended by the boys of the post-primary classes.

As far Vegetables, I saw every Low-country variety growing in trim, little plots.

In order to teach the boys the uses of different kinds of manures and show them the reaction of different types of plants to these manures, some plots are worked in one kind of manure and other plots with other kinds. The results are carefully studied and recorded, and the records go into a school register so that they may be available for future consultation.

The outstanding success of the agricultural cause was attained in the paddy field. The school worked four acres of paddy during last year. Paddy was grown in several plots under different manures. The same type of paddy seed was used. The results were astonishing. The yield per acre varied from 14 bushels per acre in one plot to 48 in another. The best yield, 48 bushels, was from an acre of paddy fertilised with bone manure. The highest yield of the village cultivators in the district was only 20 bushels per acre during the same period!

Agricultural Club

Another activity in which the school engaged last year was, the running of an Agricultural Club with the aid of adults from the village. The adults were mainly composed of senior boys who had left the school and were without work. The Club cultivated three acres with vegetables and fruits, and made a profit of Rs. 1,200 in a full year by the sale of the produce in Colombo. The old boys of the school were allowed to share the profits with the senior boys of the school.

As a practical demonstration in

(Continued on page 10)

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

PILLOWS & MATTRESSES

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

There are some men who must have their pillows wherever they go. Otherwise they pass sleepless nights, their own pillows, sometimes made of feathers, but often of soft wool. Their bedding must contain the inevitable pillow. It is malleable, restful, and gives you company. You may be in the Himalayas, or the deserts of Kathiawar, or in the South where there are beautiful villages and lovely carved temples, but you can't sleep without your pillow. It is often a side pillow, you sort of put it between your legs. It has a submissive look and has no contradictions, like those long self-satisfied bolsters that you see on august beds, on big carved beds, beds of black wood, with a stool for getting up. They are stationary and old like the beds, with a flavour of their own, the blue-lined cloth of which we associate with pillows. That blue-lined cloth is unchangeable and eternal, it has become part of pillows.

If you make pillows they must be with the blue lines, to correspond with the cloth of the mattress, the mattress with embossed squares when new, but flattened down like a wooden board after some use. The corners of the mattresses sometimes become black, and develop bugs, if you are not too careful. Put them in the sun, once at least in a fortnight. In homes where there are children, varied are patches on mattresses. We know the difficulties of poor housewives, but mattresses must be clean, and children must be taught self-control.

MAN'S FINAL REFUGE.

Beds must be clean. After all they are the final refuge of men. You'll have to die on them. After a hard day's work, with life's thousand worries, you don't want to sleep on beds which nourish bugs. You do not want to be a manure for them, you want to feel the touch of clean linen, you like the smell of laundry, clean unresisting pillows, whose mission is not to offend. It is the mission of beds to give us peace and rest and the sleep of the just. We do not want those august beds where generations have slept, and on which the grand parents died. They are too cumbrous for modern purposes. Created for spacious times and big rooms, they would be all awry in modern flats, but we have a right to a small bed with clean mattresses and clean linen.

It's no coddling, it is your right, not only yours but your servants. In the old days our fathers had the best things. The best bed in the house, and one extra dish with more ghee, to satisfy the demands of patriarchal dignity. To-day you cannot play the same game on your sons. There is the levelling process going on, and the huge four-poster has been socialised, that is auctioned into modern beds. The totality of comfort in the house, as in the world, has increased. Old Four-Poster! with beautiful carved legs, there is a dignity and repose about you, a certain spaciousness and beauty, which are lacking in the average modern beds. But, we are sorry. You'll have to go, yours is the symbol-exit of our age. Te Deum!

THE SIDE-PILLOW.

Our small beds do not require huge bolsters, six feet long, which divided the grandfather from the grandmother. You can indulge in your side-pillow, without any loss of dignity, the inevitable blue-lining may be avoided. Some stoics do not believe in soft mattresses, they tell us that hard surfaces are good for health. May be, but there is no harm in a soft side pillow, which is with you now for years. Please see to it that you change its inner cover, after one or two years, and get the cotton twanged, twanged, silk-soft cotton which has developed hard cancer growths by constant usage.

In a land where you get most beautiful "prints", you can keep a clean bed for Rs. 20 a year. You can paint your own bed, the colour you like, you can bid good-bye to the blue-parallels, and march on to some other colour for the cover of your mattress. Let not your head pillow get hard, like the hard cruel day. Make it soft to relax your head. With a little care you'll make one-third of your life happy on earth, the time that you pass on bed.

You need not be exotic, and make a bed-room, which would satisfy the souls of Hollywood stars, that sort of thing requires money, which you have not got. The vast majority want simple beds, the sort of things which gives peace to your spine, which makes you inevitably repeat some old prayer, which makes you shiver with joy like an aspen-leaf on cold days, before you let your consciousness drop like a flower in soft dark peace.

Exploding Biblical "Miracles"

Soviet's Scientific Attempts To Destroy Religious Belief

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail.)

That Soviet Russia is using chemistry to destroy the bogey of religious miracles as was practised by ancient priests in the country is described by Rudolf Seiden, the Viennese, correspondent of the American Chemistry Society, who recently visited Moscow to record personal observations on the subject.

According to Mr. Seiden, lectures are arranged regularly throughout the country in which the miracles of the ancients are repeated through the use of chemicals and then the scientific explanations are offered to those who witness the feats so that the belief in supernatural things might be destroyed.

Following, according to Mr. Seiden, are some of the artificially created manifestations and their explanations.

"The Divine Picture"

Some monasteries have tapestries which are asserted to have the miraculous power of reproducing holy images when washed and dried by a monk. The demonstrator selects a piece of cloth upon which the barely visible outline of some holy figures is sketched in pencil. Colourless solutions of calcium sulphate, bismuth subnitrate, manganous chloride and lead acetate are applied with a brush and allowed to dry. There is no apparent change on the cloth. An atomizer is used to spray a solution of sodium sulphide on the cloth. A picture comes out in bright colours. It is then explained that the sodium sulphide and the already brushed-on salts combine to form the insoluable metallic sulphides-yellow cadmium sulphide, brown bismuth sulphide, flesh-coloured manganese sulphide and the almost black lead sulphide.

"The Miracle Of Healing Wounds"

A volunteer is summoned and asked to bare his arm. The demonstrator disinfects the skin with a moist wad of cotton and with a knife apparently cuts several lateral incisions. Blood appears to flow and the wounds are quickly covered with a towel. The towel is removed and the wounds have vanished. The audience is then told that the cotton was saturated with ammonimum sulphocyanide and the knife treated with ferric chloride. The blood is only a blood red fabric sulpho-cyanide solution and there is no wound at all. These and other similar manifestations, Mr. Seidon said, are being shown to the proletariat of Russia to-day as the substance of religious miracles.

FOREIGN STUDENTS IN GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

At the opening of the summer school for foreigners at the University of Heidelberg, Dr. Groh said; "The World reputation and far-reaching connections of this Germany's oldest university, cast shadow on the present ceremony. The Heidelberg Summer Courses have made a name for themselves abroad, and last year more students were present than at any similar academic course in Europe. That is a great joy to us because it proves to us that German learning and German study are being regarded with greater respect and appreciation in the world. The New Germany which we serve with all our loyalty and efforts holds its gates open for the whole world. We do not wish to force our ideas into you or to make propaganda for German institutions. All we want to do is to give you a true impression of our character, our culture and our state and economic system. If when you return home you give your own impressions of what you have seen and heard here you will be doing the greatst service to us and to the peace of the world."

The Hamburg University is also holding its usual summer course for foreigners again this year to which representatives of sixteen nations have entered their names. The programme was drawn up by a committee formed of the university professors and it will be carried out by the Academic Foreign Department. Special care is being taken to give the foreign students opportunity of studying typical aspects of German social, Economic and cultural life.

Heidelberg Organises Summer Courses

The Institute for Newspaper study at the Leipzig University has just opened a new branch for the purpose of film research and study under the auspices of its new director, professor Dr. Muenster. The work of this department comes to a large extent under the heading: the film as a means of philosophical and political education, but it also includes the historical, technical and industrial side of filming, and debates are held on film criticisms and foreign film work.

TROUBLED BY "FIGURES"

London Woman's Complaint

A London woman has proclaimed in the agony columns of a newspaper the belief that her destiny is controlled by the figure 6 and she appeals to some numerologist to solve her "interesting problem" and help her in distress. It appears that her car number contains three sixes, several household bills amount to £6 6s. 6d., and when recently she bought a railway ticket there were three sixes in its number. And she is haunted by a fear that "civilisation will be affected by a strange happening on September 16, 1936." She concludes dolefully, "It may be that the man whose number is 666 is Hitler, Mussolini, or one of our own statesmen."

The malignity of numbers is an old theme of speculation, and three sixes in conjunction have always had a sinister significance for those who believed in that sort of things, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." Mathematicians can do amazing tricks with figures, but nothing half so wonderful as the people who believe in the uncanny powers of numbers and use magical squares for talismans. As for 6, it has always, as a triad, been associated in popular imagination with Napoleon I., who was believed to be the Beast of the Apocalypse, that "rose out of the sea, having ten crowns on his head," and whose "number was six hundred three score and six" (666).

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Land Of Almighty Dollar Is Land Of Inventions Too

Americans Have Taken Out 2 Million Patents During Past Hundred Years

Everybody seems to have a little of the inventor's instinct. Abraham Lincoln had a patent for a boat-buoy. Col. John Jacob Astor invented a street sweeper, Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., patented a shoe-polishing cloth. Josel Hofmann, the pianist, invented automobile steering gear improvements. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes has a patent on a dahlia.

When President Andrew Jackson signed the bill establishing the present patent system on July 4, 1836, he dipped a flowing quill-pen into an ink-well on his desk, dusted the wet ink with pounce (fine, dry sand) from a shaker and waited impatiently for it to dry.

Subsequent patents swept away Jackson's quill-pen, ink-well and shaker of pounce, substituting the fountain pen and improved blotting-paper. The American patent system he launched was the first in the world to guarantee inventors a monopoly on their ideas for seventeen years. In most European countries the monopoly was sometimes granted by the Government as a privilege; in America it is considered the inventor's right.

Inventive Senator

The first patent under the system went to a Senator from Maine, John Ruggles, for a "Locomotive Steam Engine for Rail and other Roads." The locomotive had special wheels with pins that gripped a saw-toothed rail.

Last week the Patent Office rounded out its first century by granting a patent for a newfangled circular can-opener to John D. Webber of Bayonne, New Jersey, on July 4. It was Patent No. 2,046,309.

Between those patents marched the mechanical history of the nation. By the end of 1836 the Patent Office had granted 100 patents. Fifty years later business was so brisk that 309 patents were granted in one week, that of July 13, 1886. The two-millionth patent was issued April 30, 1935, to Joseph V. Ledwinka, of Philadelphia, for a pneumatic tire to be used on railroad-cars.

The peak year for patent applications was 1930, with 91,430. Then the depression hit; in 1934 they sagged to a low of 56 095.

For what it may be worth as an economic barometer; patent applications are now on the upgrade again. Some 108,000 are pending.

The newest kind of patents cover flowers and fruits, "invented or discovered and asexually reproduced." President Hoover signed a bill making plants patentable on May 23, 1930. Only a few hundred have been taken out so far; these include the Kallay climbing rose, some of the Burbank fruits, a new kind of lily produced by X-ray mutation and patented by the General Electric Company, an avocado "invented" by Mrs. Jennie Gano, of Whittier, California, and a red grapefruit patented by Albert Henninger of McAllen Texas.

Franklin's Example

When Benjamin Franklin made his pioneer experiments in the transmission of electricity he opened a fruitful field that now keeps a dozen departments of the Patent Office busy. Behind every radio nestle several hundred electrical patents. In the next war, electricity will guide underwater torpedoes by remote control, under a patent owned by John Hays Hammond, Jr.

Air-planes will be taken from the earth, kept on their courses and landed by remote electrical control, perhaps under patents issued to Harry Diamond and F. W. Dunmore of the Bureau of Standards, or one granted last August to R. M. Wilmotte, of the Radio Corporation of America.

Ships at sea now find their way through fog and storm by a radio direction-finding device patented by Dr. F. A. Kolster, formerly of the Bureau of Standards. Last year a liner, following one of these devices was guided so accurately to the Ambrose Light Ship that it sliced the anchored vessel in two.

Thomas Edison, with more than 1,100, was probably the all-time record patent-holder, but there are runners-up. The present champion is said to be John F. O'Connor, of Chicago. Most of his 950 patents deal with railroad equipment. Elihu Thomson, one of the founders of the General Electric Company, has more than 700.

Carleton Ellis, of Montclair, New Jersey is a close third, with some 650, dealing mainly with chemical inventions.

Women On Rolls

About 15,000 women have obtained patents. A woman, Miss M. E. Knight, patented one of the kinds of modern paper bag. The flare light used by seamen all over the world was invented by Mrs. Martha J. Coston. Another woman, Miss Beulah Louise Henry, has forty-two inventions. Patent officials call her the "Lady Edison."

Perpetual motion patents are not issued, but if the inventor calls them something else, for example, "a simple means of furnishing mechanical power" they may be granted.

Among the surprizing patents are those for a balloon to distribute hand-bills, an automatic egg-numbering device to be worn by the hen, a dry-cell foot-warmer, a traveling grand-stand for race-tracks that follows the horses around the course, an automatic fish reel that pulls the fish out when caught, a bicycle seat that pumps up and down at each bump in the road, furnishing compressed air to run the vehicle; a rest-promoting device that covers the ears and eyes to help sleepers in noisy places.

One of the most revolutionary modern inventions was celebrating last week its fiftieth year of successful commercial application. On July 3, 1886, Ottmar Mergenthaler installed in the composing-room of the New York "Tribune" the first of his typesetting machines, often called the second most important invention in printing. It was put into operation by Whitelaw Reid the Editor, who gave it the name now known all over the world, the linotype.—"Literary Digest."

HINDU LADIES ENGAGED IN CEREMONIES CONNECTED WITH "ADHIKMAS" ON CHOWPATTY SEA-SHORE.

India And Abyssinia

FORMER MISTAKEN FOR LATTER FROM REMOTE PAST, BOTH COUNTRIES HAVE HAD NUMEROUS LINKS WITH EACH OTHER, LEGENDARY AS WELL AS REAL

At one time it was thought that there was considerable historical evidence linking Abyssinia and India in ancient times. This arose from the confusion surrounding the name "India."

The external history of India begins with Alexander the Great, but prior to this there was undoubtedly trade between India and Abyssinia and the countries to the north of the latter. There is ample evidence for such prehistoric trade with Egypt, for example. The Scilly Islands were known as the Kassiterides from the Sanskrit 'kastira,' tin. Bronze is made of copper and tin. That bronze was made in Egypt long before tin was imported from Cornwall is proved by the ancient bronze vessels and implements found in Egyptian tombs. Hundreds of years before Christ monkeys to please with their antics, the rich, sweet-scented sandal-wood to tickle the nostrils, and succulent peafowl to give novelty at the feasts, were seen in the luxurious centuries of the Occident. And these are all three more or less sacred products of India. Proof of connection with India of other countries on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean can be found in the Bible and other sou ces. Hence it is legitimate to suppose that Abyssinia and India had contact with each other. These deductions must be true in spite of the fact that the first writers (as far as we know) about India were Hekataias of Miletus Herodotus and Ctesias, who some hundred and fifty years after the Miletian, could only state a few facts about Indian things, such as brilliant dyes, costly fabrics, and the inevitable apes. This was not ancient ignorance but oblivion. India was being forgotten.

True India Forgotten

It has been said that the geographical learning of the Greeks and Romans enshrined in the writing of Ptolemy of Alexandria (A. D. 150) passed to the Arabs and was forgotten in Christian Europe where the conception of the globe degenerated to that of a flat disc with Jerusalem at the centre. Undoubtedly—the true India—or rather its location, was forgotten.

Herodotus wrote:

"Ethiopia (Abyssinia), the most distant region of the earth whose inhabitants are the tallest, most beautifully longlived of the human race." But if Abyssinia was the furthermost region, then what about India?

His Excellency Monsieur Albert Kammerer, Ambassador of France at Istanbul writes in his massive and interesting work, "La Ner Rouge," "L'Abyssinie et L'Arabe depuis L'Antiquite," something as follows:—

"In the general opinion one of the three Indias is placed towards the south of the Red Sea and there was (in ancient times) no distinction between Asia and Africa separated by the Indian Ocean and Eritrea."

"India" at the south of the Red Sea might mean Abyssinia, the Sudan or Arabia. Actually it meant all three, individually and collectively and indiscriminately.

This question of "India" had better be made clear, as far as is possible to clarify a subject on which tomes might be written, in a few words.

The inhabitants of ancient India had really no comprehensive name for their country. The origin of the name Hind (Persian Hindostan) is certainly Sindhu, the river (Indus) or Sea. The initial sibilant was exchanged for an aspirate and became in Persian, Hindu, and was transformed in Greek to Indiki and in other languages to Hind and India (Latin).

Confused Ideas About India

The name India, as the region of the Indus, spread to the whole of the peninsular and beyond. Ptolemy, the astronomer and geographer, speaks of "India within the Ganges" and "India without the Ganges." This conception of India Proper and Further India (e.g., Burma) has come down to the present day. But in the dark ages "India" was used indiscriminately for Asia and, or, Africa, of for parts of these. Thus, for example, "India" has been applied to Afghanistan, Abyssinia, Arabia, the country round Basra and to Alexander's India. The Chinese pilgrims who visited India recognised five Indias—North, Central, East, South and West. Because there was a plurality of Indias, the word Indies has survived and exists in many languages. Compare the French, Les Indes, Marco Polo spoke of the "Three Indias", the Greater, Lesser and Middle, the last including Abyssinia. In fact, from the time that the position of the true India (certainly known to ancient Arabs and others) was being forgotten, the tendency was to speak of two, three, or more Indias without any attempt at exact identification.

It is as well, perhaps, again to stress the fact that there undoubtedly was connection between Abyssinia and India, in spite of the vagueness of "India" and of the fact that there is no concrete proof.

The first European visitors to Abyssinia, before the Christian era, were Greeks whose object was to explore the western coast of the Red Sea in order to open up trade with the interior. (Trade has always preceded religion, sad to relate!) Another object was to capture African elephants to be pitted by the Ptolemaic kings against the Indian elephants of the rival Selevcides.

Introduction Of Christianity

The introduction of Christianity into Abyssinia may have been due to a journey to the true India. Opinion is against this, but the distinct possibility that three of the characters in the following story did visit India, remains.

Rufinus, in the Ecclesiastical History gives the romantic story which is doubtless authentic, of the conversion of the Abyssinians to a Christianity that they have never ceased to profess. Rufinus heard the story from one of the chief actors, Aedisius, then an old man. Rufinus tells of Meropius, a philosopher of Tyre, who, inspired by the example of Metradorus, also a philosopher, who is said to have penetrated to the real India, determined to follow in his footsteps. Meropius took with him two young boys, (perhaps sons or nephews), named Frumentius and Aidesius, whose education, probably more religious than secular, he was superintending.

"When, having seen and taken note of what his soul fed upon," the philosopher was returning (from "India") and had arrived at the port of Adulis (first mentioned in the "Periplus of the Eritrean Sea") his ship put in for water and provisions. (Adulis, whose site was near Masawa, was destroyed in the seventh century, never to rise again). The barbarous inhabitants boarded the ship and put to the sword every soul on board. The two boys, having, presumably, landed before this attack was made, were found at a distance, seated under a tree, conning their lessons. They must, of course, have been ignorant of the tragedy that had overtaken Meropius and the others. From compassion, or for some other reason, the lives of the two brothers were spared and were taken to Axoum. The king of Abyssinia received them in kindly fashion. Frumentius, the elder boy, seems to have been strikingly handsome and intelligent. After some time the king made him his secretary, being probably glad to find someone who could write Greek of which everyone else in the country was ignorant. Subsequently Frumentius became the tutor of the king's sons, Ezana and Saizana, the former being the heir to the throne. The younger, Aedesius, of smaller mental calibre and of inferior character, was made the king's cup-bearer. On the death of the king, the two brothers, slaves according to the rule of the country, received their liberty, but continued to serve the queen-regent during Ezana's minority. After the latter had been on the throne for some years, Frumentius succeeded in making a Christian of him, and the young king afterwards became the Constantine of Abyssinia through his efforts to convert all to the Christian faith. After years, Aedesius went to Tyre, his home; but Frumentius, built of sterner stuff, went to Alexandria to report to Athanasius "who but lately been placed in the chair of St. Mark." Frumentius urged the prelate to send a bishop to the Abyssinians. Finding no one more worthy, Athanasius appointed Frumentius. So the latter returned to Abyssinia to continue the good work, that had, in truth, been really begun, not by him, but by occasional Syrian missionaries. Such were also responsible for the foundation of the Christian church in India and not St. Thomas as used to be so generally believed. Ever since the time of Frumentius, the head of the Abyssinian Church, almost without exception, has been nominated by the successors of Athanasius, the Coptic religious chiefs of the Egyptian Christians.

Trade Mission To India

It may be remarked that Aedesius wherever he went—to the western coast of India, to Aden or elsewhere—ought to have known whether he was or was not in the true India. It is extraordinary that he in his old age should not have been precise in his narration. It is, therefore, possible that the true India was visited by the founders of the Christian Church of Abyssinia.

The following quotation from "A History of Abyssinia" by A. H. M. Jones and Elizabeth Monroe (1935), is interesting.

"The Emperor Justinian sent an ambassador, a certain Julian ..... with the object of developing trade connexions with India via Abyssinia. The Roman Empire imported large quantities of silk from India, whither it was brought from China, and this trade had hitherto passed through the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia. Justinian was at war with the Persian king ..... and

(Continued On Page 56)

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Komodo—IMPOSSIBLE ISLAND

The author, on his return to civilization.

By LAWRENCE T. K. GRISWOLD,
Fellow, American Society of Archeology, Co-leader of Griswold-Harkness South Pacific Expedition.
(Written in collaboration with Davis J. Walsh.)

PERHAPS Mr. H. G. Wells' "Lost World" of the dinosauria (reptile) and the dinotherium (mammal) wasn't altogether lost, only mislaid.

As for St. George, I am beginning to wonder whether this legendary hero isn't entitled to a recount. Maybe he really slew the dragon.

Strange fancies, these, for one who is only a staid archaeologist, not a deluded raconteur of old wives' tales. My colleagues, I am sure, will be shocked by my unscientific and irreverent approach to a matter they will feel should be treated with all dignity. But then my colleagues haven't been to a "lost world" and I have—a fabulous and repellent little preserve in the South Pacific, called Komodo Island.

A Komodo dragon-lizard.

Two years ago I went there as co-leader of the Griswold-Harkness Expedition to see monstrous things I shall never forget and, frankly, there are times when I wish I could. For Komodo has left memories, peopled with apparitions from the limbo of Dante and the disordered mind of Poe, and there come moments when these rise up to confront me—even as the "dragon" lizard (Varanus Komodoensis) upon his appalling hind legs—in the dead of night to deride my dreams.

What would you think, too, if you awoke in the night to behold a ghastly fur-bearing Something from the domain of the damned, flying about overhead on a wing-spread of seven feet? Or if you gazed down into the sea and saw a man-killing clam, gaping horribly with a six-foot "mouth" that snaps shut upon a pearl diver, snuffing out his life as one might break the back of a beetle? Or if you saw sea-going crocodiles and snakes that literally "spit in your eye" from eight feet, causing blindness from a distance and almost instantaneous death if you are close enough for the strike.

What could you think of a grotesque tree lizard that has a head as big as the rest of his body? Or gruesome centipedes, reaching the prodigious length of a foot and a half?

You could only think as I do, that I had ventured across the border of infinity itself into something that resembled the lone outpost of the Jurassic and Cretaceous epochs; a link and liaison with the prehistoric past, with "dragons" and kindred horrors rampaging at will through the brush while a handful of natives cower in nameless terror behind the walls of their compounds. The South Pacific Polynesia knew much about Komodo—by terrifying hearsay.

"No, no, Tuan," they said earnestly. "Do not go there. The 'dragons.' It is death."

It was death—for one of our guides, who became careless, and a trapped "dragon" snapped off a leg like a match. And for the living, an eternal nightmare. The natives, twenty-eight all told, are unregenerate convicts, sent there by the Dutch Government with the assurance that they won't venture far from the compound and that, even if they did, escape in the rabid, malicious tides is impossible.

So that, barring the visit some years ago of Major Ouwens, of the Botanical Gardens at Buitenzorg, our—Bill Harkness', mine and the official Dutch observer's, Schoemaker—were the first white feet, or any, to touch the interior; with the result that Komodo has come down to us, from millions of years before Adam first beheld Eve, as something of a game-preserve for the direct relative of the dinosauria.

It was Schoemaker who first discovered his spoor and the amazement and consternation in his round, red face was almost comic. He hadn't been quite prepared for the impressive scallops the "dragon" made with his tentacles in the rugged, adamantine soil of this tiny lump of lava, twelve miles by twenty-three.

Later, we were to become quite familiar with him, at a distance and sometimes too horridly close. We, however, captured smaller editions of him and "brought them back alive," for conservative science to estimate their length at from 6 to 9 feet and to scoff openly at the "dragon" allusion, intimating that the ancestry traced back to the giant lizards of an early epoch in Australia.

I have no quarrel with that, except to say that I measured one that exceeded 15 feet and heard of another that was 28 feet from snout to tail. Science is amused by the reference to something that is supposed to have existed only in the superstitious minds of our medieval forebears; whereas, after seeing Varanus Komodoensis, I would say that the conception was fairly accurate—the armor-plating of huge warts that only an elephant gun can pierce; the saber teeth, the tentacles and the stupid face of the dinosauria,

Arrival of the expedition at Lokok Boi, Komodo. "impossible island."

William Harkness, Griswold's associate, with a "baby dragon."

and the hissing, "fiery" breath in a darkened cave.

It looks like fire, anyhow—the swift, ceaseless darting in and out of a forked tongue, eighteen inches long, and bright yellow!

In any event, there was nothing amusing about the sound of him in the night, gorging himself on some victim in the brush with snarls and hisses and repulsive snorts of relish and gusto. Listening to these, I thought of Mesozoic Man, cringing and trembling and wondering when his turn must come.

• • •

NOR was it amusing to watch through field glasses, a group of smaller "dragons" gang up on a huge water buffalo and reduce him to fragments in a few minutes. For our "dragon" is a savage meat-eater and bolts everything without mastication, leaving practically no trace.

He attacks instinctively, never waiting for provocation—and among the reptiles, only the bushmaster, the mamba and the King Cobra will do that. Once his swift strike is launched, it's finis. He takes a hop, skip and jump—30 feet in a flash—in a manner than might be droll, if the result were less grim and grisly.

Our first view of Komodo might have been calculated to restrain our enthusiasm for dragon-baiting, lying like something sullen and smoldering between the islands of Soembawa and Flores in Netherlands, India. Not a sign that life here existed, or ever had; just a saw-toothed skyline of mountain country, with huge, jagged craters and its lush vegetation growing at right angles as though trampled underfoot by some unheeding giant. And always the eccentric tide, pushed out

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The utterly fantastic adventures of an American scientist in the home of the dragons, the giant cobras, and of monster clams that swallow a man at a gulp

by the Indian current and back by the South Pacific, did its didoes.

I landed face down in the middle of it in trying to step ashore in eight feet of water, lost my glasses and, thereafter, did all my shooting with a spare lens stuck in my eye like a monocle. It popped out every time the gun went off, which isn't as funny as it sounds. In the first place, Bill was so small that he was up to his eyes in tall grass and couldn't make any gun play.

In the second, we were under promise to the Dutch authorities not to shoot the Varanus, except when the necessity was dire. The only trouble with that was, if the situation ever got dire, shooting would be a luxurious gesture.

Nevertheless, when Schoemaker discovered the "dragon" tracks, Bill was all for pushing on.

"Let's go," he said, a flit of genuine enthusiasm in his voice. "He can't be far away."

I admit that my imagination was fired by the prospect and only the conservative counsel of the Dutch observer kept us in check. We had come a long way to confront our monster and we didn't want to wait. Finally, the Dutchman cooled us off with a word.

"I understand," he said, gently, "that the lizard attacks in herds. If you walk into anything like that, you wouldn't have a chance."

The upshot was that we spent days in patient observation, conscious that we were often the observed, instead of the observing. Apparently, the Varanus was looking us over from the cover of the bush, for his hissing persisted day and night, to be succeeded by vicious snarls and lashings as a pair of them became locked in the throes of a death grapple. The Varanus is so coldly violent that he doesn't even like his own kind.

We then baited our coffin-like traps with wild pig by the side of a spring and awaited developments, which promptly came in some profusion.

Overnight, we had three "dragons" wedged in the traps. But we were considerably let down.

The "Dragon" had been represented as a huge, sprawling thing and these were small, ranging between five and six feet in length. Then we sensed our mistake.

It was to the higher ground, the foothills and plateau, we must venture, far beyond the protection of the settlement, if we were to beard the real giant in his lair. There we went. We must have been a little over-confident by this time, for the next day Bill and I practically walked into the arm-spread of a waiting "dragon" and he was a real giant. Rising up there suddenly in front of us, he looked like the twin of the dinotherium, in the old picture; the one whose colossal size and fiery eyes caused the two hunters to fall back in almost grotesque consternation. It was worse than that with Bill and me.

NEXT WEEK—What happened when Griswold came face to face with one of the mighty monsters; and adventures with other almost unbelievable animals and reptiles.

Tahamae was killed when a bigger dragon-lizard attacked him.

Few maps show Komodo, "lost world."

Illustration by Morgan Stinemetz. Photos in these pages were made by the Harkness-Griswold Expedition.

Once his swift strike is launched, it's finis. He takes a hop, skip and a jump—30 feet—in a flash!

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Village Schools Go Back To The Farm

(Continued from page 4)

house-building, the senior boys erected, unaided by outside labour, a small school-house. The walls were of clay, the pillars of cabook, and the timbered roof was thatched. The whole structure, with storeroom attached, cost only Rs. 84. A contractor estimated the cost of it at Rs. 500.

The boys also built a well, with cemented retaining wall, etc. at a cost of a mere two rupees with a cement storage tank which accounted for only Re. 1.50.

Pasyala School

Leaving Udupila and its enthusiastic embryo agriculturists behind. I sped through a succession of sleepy villages, basking langurously in the afternoon sun, to the Pasyala Vernacular Boys' School—another school perched on a hillock, with terraced gardens, flaming flowers, and an air of neatness and spotless cleanliness over everything.

Here the rural education scheme was begun in May, 1934. It caught on from the start, and that the enthusiasm has not flagged can be seen on all sides.

The school vegetable garden is a model of its kind. Water melon, pumpkins, tomatoes, leaf vegetables of all kinds, cucumber, chillies, onions, betel and ayurvedic herbs were all in a flourishing condition.

Folk dancing and music also form part of the school curriculum, and the boys seemed imbued with the same enthusiasm as their head teacher.

From Pasyala on to Danowita Vernacular Boys' School. A beautiful rural scene, the school being situated the raised foot of a precipitous, wooded hill.

But this was no mere village school. It is really a farm-school, being located on three acres of land, terraced, planted and irrigated on the most approved lines. It has attached to it a paddy field producing 43 bushels to the acre, a large vegetable garden, in front, and around and behind the school-house. There were enough vegetables here to feed the whole village.

Orchard

The orchard was full of orange, lime, grafted mango, guava, plantain, and rhambootan trees. There were also Johore jak and pineapple plants, and even Up-country pear trees.

A remarkably well-kept nursery was also very much in evidence. In it were citrus fruit and mango plants for grafting. Bud grafting experiments were also being carried out.

The whole garden is irrigated by means of pipes conveying water to the channels from an artificial tank which the boys themselves had created by damming up a mountain stream that flows perpetually through the school garden.

Own Scout Troop

The school has its own Scout troop, and the Scouts are responsible for some very orignial uses to which the tank has been put. A water-lifting apparatus, made of rope and a number of little, empty, cigarette tins, conveys the water from the tank to an elevated gutter which feeds the water to pipes laid on to the school garden. The water-lifting apparatus is worked by a small water-wheel which also works a miniature hand-made dynamo that lights the Scout hut 50 yards away.

But apart from agriculture, mechanics, and the ordinary school curriculum, this school has done some advanced work with coir fibre and cane.

The coir fibre work was of a high order. Coir mattresses, rugs, and brushes for sweeping were all of an original design and strong hardwearing.

The boys are also being taught cottage industries of all kinds, elementary hygiene, anti-malaria work, and the general care of their health.

A Big Task

One of the biggest tasks in the Rural Education scheme has been the provision of an adequate number of teachers trained in the new methods.

The first Training Centre was opened at Mirigama in September, 1934, and 31 teachers were admitted. Two kinds of training courses were arranged. One course is for a period of six months for certificated and trained teachers, and the other for a period of one year for experienced uncertificated teachers. The latter class of teachers was awarded 3rd Class Certificates if they completed the year's course satisfactorily. Since the opening of the centre 21 teachers have completed the year's course and 43 the half-yearly course.

Both courses comprise practical training in vegetable, paddy and fruit cultivation, cattle and poultry farming, licence in rural hygiene and sanitation including anti-malaria work, the construction of water storage tanks and the laying of pipe lines, the construction of school buildings, including dormitories, work-sheds and cattle sheds, bridge building, and a variety of other matters.

Through Courses

The courses are extremely thorough and there is a total absence of dilettantism in the manner in which the training is carried out. For instance, no dilettantes could have built a ferro-concrete bridge across a broad kandura all by themselves without any technical assistance whatever.

The bridge has to be seen to be believed. It is a strong, elegant structure spanning a yawning gap in the elevated roadway that leads from the main road to the school. The bridge cost only Rs. 851 to build, although in the opinion of Mr. Wimalasurendra, who later inspected the school, the bridge could not have been constructed under contract for less than Rs. 2,500.

Other Feats

But apart from the bridge, other feats of road building were performed by the teachers in training at this institution. The approach road to the school hall was in a very bad condition when the place was acquired by Government, and it had to be widened and filled by lowering the gradient in steep places. The teachers also opened up a wide circular drive 395 yards long right up to the school compound, and two ferro-concrete culverts were built in the process.

The building activities of these Admirable Crichtons embraced the construction with their own hands of:—a dormitory, cattle a lime-kin, a timber and carpentary workshop, and a storage tank of an original design. All the timber for the buildings erected by the teachers was felled and removed to the school premises by them from a Crown forest four and a half miles distant.

Some idea of the scope and practical nature of the training imparted to the teachers here in agriculture and livestock farming may be gathered from the work being actually carried out in these fields.

Take the cattle-farming aspect of the course. A few head of cattle were lent by the Government Veterinary Department.

A portion of the newly acquired land was cleared and fenced as a grazing land for the cattle. Fodder grasses were grown extensively under the cocoanut trees.

The same thoroughness applies to poultry farming. Hill slopes have been cut down and levelled for the runs. Five spacious runs enclosed by wire-netting six feet high have been made for the different breeds. Interesting experiments in cross breeding are carried out. An attempt to cross the jungle fowl with selected breeds is being made. It is proposed to start the rearing of ducks and turkeys shortly.

Paddy Cultivation

In paddy cultivation, the teachers have done wonderful work and are a boon to the villagers in the area, who sow their fields for only one season, the Maha, and leave their fields neglected for the Yala season as during this second season they have been worried by a paddy pest which they have been unable to control. But the teachers, all unaided by outside technical advice, have evolved a method of their own for combating this pest and they are arranging to give demonstrations of this method of pest control for the benefit of the villagers in the district.

In another direction too, the teachers have been able to teach the villagers a better method of paddy cultivation, yielding bigger harvests, that is, the method of transplanting paddy, which is altogether unknown to the village cultivator in these parts. Much interest has been shown by the villagers in the results of the school paddy fields where transplanting was done. Several villagers propose to transplant their paddy this season, and the teachers have broadcast suitable seed paddy for the purpose. The Training Centre has about two and a half acres of paddy fields of its own.

In the way of recreation, emphasis is laid on national games and dances.

The usual academic subjects of work.

If the new educational trend has any defects, a lack of enthusiasm is certainly not one of them. Pupils and teachers all exhibit the keenness of pilgrims who have reached the promised land.

The whole Rural Education scheme has been organised and carried out by Mr. R. Patrick, acting Deputy Director of Education.

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American Professor Warns Free Countries Against Present Menace To Civilization

Prof. J. A. Leighton (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A., writes as follows to the "Manchester Guardian":—

I have recently arrived in this island after a five months' tour of observation on the Continent, from Spanish Morocco to Moscow and back through Scandinavia. I am an American of Canadian nativity and wholly British ancestry. I have two strong prejudices: (1) on behalf of intellectual and spiritual freedom for the individual; (2) on behalf of a fair chance for the common man to be able to live decently. I am convinced by my observations, following upon long study, that democracy has its back to the wall, that dictatorship is in the ascendant.

I am surprised at the indifference, or ignorance, or misconceptions, on the part of many Britons as to what is taking place on the Continent. A considerable portion of the British press seems to me to be crypto-fascist.

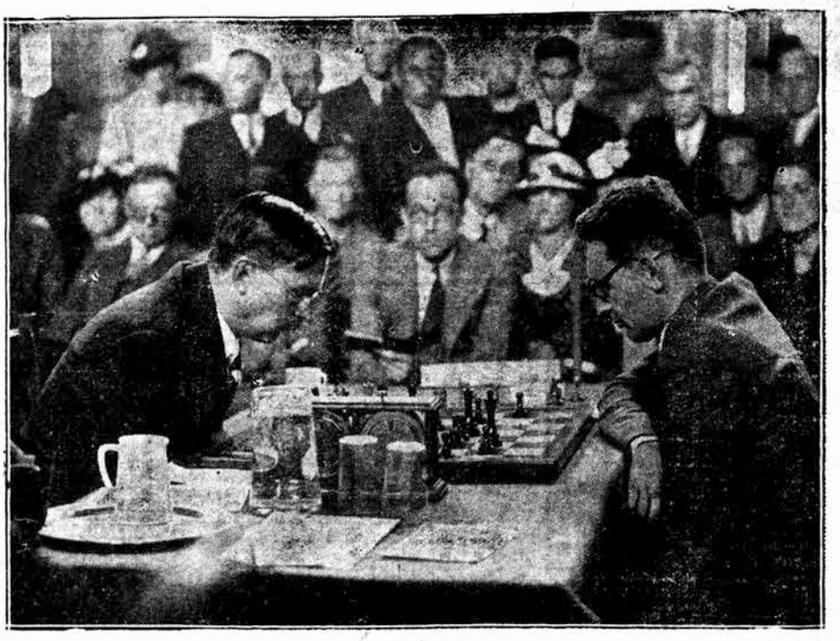
My wife and I travelled from Tauen in Morocco to the Pyrenees —1,500 miles in all. While on this journey we read in French, English and American papers of the outrages in Spain. Our friends were alarmed about us. We had a very pleasant trip, saw no burned or wrecked churches, and the few assassinations attempted were at the hands of Spanish Fascists. To say that the Popular Front in Spain was engineered by Communists is either to betray ignorance of conditions there or it is to lie deliberately. Any humane person who has observed the terrible poverty in Spain will understand that neither gold from Moscow nor emissaries of the Comintern were necessary to bring to pass the success of the Popular Front.

In Italy I found great unanimity in all ranks in support and even adulation of Mussolini and in enmity towards England. I saw the great Fascist "leva" on May 24 in Rome, celebrating the refounding of the Roman Empire. The only difference between the various Italian papers on this occasion was in the exuberance and intensity of their rhetoric. Indeed, on all matters social and political there is no difference between Italian papers except in style of expression. They all must say only what they are told to say. The same is true in Germany. In Fascism and Nazism the individual is wholly subject to the totalitarian State. He has no right to the expression of private judgment. Spiritual and intellectual freedom are dead.

I have been familiar with the work of German universities in philosophy ever since Kant. After my personal observations this summer I do not hesitate to say that, if the Nazis continue in power and pursue the same policy for ten years, the German universities will become intellectual and spiritual graveyards. (I am, of course, assuming that freedom of thought and publication are essential to intellectual and spiritual life).

Skilful mass propaganda, playing up the bogyman of Jewish Bolshevistic Communism, and the failure of democracy, together with the doctrine, of the great Nordic race, are the chief stock-in-trade of the Nazis. The "hierarchical State" of Fascism and Nazism disdainfully rejects any right of the common man to pass judgment on his rulers. They are self-chosen, and, in the last analysis, they rule, by the brute force of arms, by the fear which this force engenders, and by playing their skilful propaganda on the lower emotions of the masses. If Fascism wins in Spain how much chance is there for the survival of liberal democracy in France, Holland, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Scandinavia, or even in Great Britain? May it not have to make its last stand in the overseas Dominions and in the United States?

The bogyman of Russian Communism is continually played up by the Continantal Fascists (also by the English crypto-Fascists). In what sense is Russia a menace to liberal democracy? There is not freedom of expression in Russia, but my own impression, based on only eleven days' observation, is that Russia is evolving towards democracy and is a serious menace only to those possessors of great economic powers and privileges in democratic countries who fail to recognise their stewardship. Certainly if Bolshevism succeeds that success will be a menace to those in other countries who are animated chiefly by the lust for economic power. But Russia is too busy building up her own economic and cultural life wantonly to make war on any other people.



Dr. Euwe (World Champion), left, and Botvinnik (right), photographed during their match at the International Chess Congress, Nottingham.

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OUR SHORT STORY

Her Matrimonial Blunder

By BEN MISRA

"Why is it, Lil, that one falls in love with the wrong man?" Princess Lovungi (Pronounce lov as in love, ung as in hunger, and gi as gee in geese) asked Lilian Littlejohn, her old Vassar chum, who was visiting her at Benares.

The two friends were sitting in the second storey of the palace by the bay window opening out on the flower garden. Beyond the garden the Ganges shimmered silvern in the rays of the westering sun. And on the opposite bank a concourse of maids and matrons in sarees of all the colors of the rainbow was gathered to celebrate the Spring Festival with singing and dancing and high revelry.

"It is better," Lillian answered, "to fall in love with the wrong man than to manufacture love for the right—I don't care how right, or, for that matter, how wrong," she added with fetching defiance.

"Such is the stuff of which romance is made," sighed Lovungi.

"I am for romance," Lillian maintained.

"So am I," Lovungi returned. "But what I mean, darling, why is it that the men one falls in love with at first sight turn out to be so wrong, so exasperatingly wrong, so confoundedly foolish?"

"Ah, the fatuity of love," Lillian observed. "I have known perfectly sane and sensible men, my dear, wise and witty men, darling, go perfectly goofy before their lady-loves. Have seen them behave like galloping goops while attempting to appear at their brilliant best."

Lovungi fetched a sigh from the depths of her being. "Fatuity of love one can understand an feel amused at. But what is one to say to the folly of a natural born fool?"

Lillian eyed Lovungi suspectously. "What is it, darling? Have you somehow put your foot in it?"

"Ah, if it were only a foot!" Lovungi laughed bitterly, hysterically. "If it were only a pinion of the high-soaring eagle! I have staked all one has, heart and soul and mind and body, and—lost. Everyone has triumphed, father, friends, and foes, specially foes, and I have failed—suffered an ignominious defeat—met with an irreparable disaster."

"Lovungi, my love! What have you done?" Lillian asked solicitously.

"I have done what cannot be undone. I have undone myself. That is what I have done."

"I wish I could halve your sorrow—double your joy," Lillian said with true American sympathy.

"You are a God-send, child Your presence with me to-day is the one gleam of joy in the gloom of my life. I feel as if my very heart would burst. To-day is the sixth anniversary of my wedding and, in a sense, widowhood."

"Wedding and widowhood in the same breath?" Lillian exclaimed. "On the same day? But only in a sense. While there is life there is hope."

"I hope against hope and live. I hope in the face of despair and wait. Time was when hope was too like despair for prudence to smother, and I set my fancies free, and hoped and lived and waited. But now despair itself is mild, and hope has bled and died and lies buried in the graveyard of desires, which is my heart. And my head is bloody and bowed. I hug my delusions and cling to the wraith of my hope, and sigh and weep and wait."

"That is very brave and very womanly, precious. As heroic as it is poetic and romantic. But a little too too for me, I fear. Let me put two and two together and see if they add up right. But dash it, they don't. Six years ago to-day you were married. Am I right?"

"Yes," in a faint whisper.

"And on the same day widowed—in a sense?"

"Yes," in a dying voice.

"That would mean that the man you married walked away on you on wedding day. Which, as Aristotle says, is absurd. I can not imagine any man, no matter how dumb, walking away on you—on wedding day or any other day of the week."

"But I sent him away, darling," Lovungi confessed in contrition.

"Oh, you sent him away? Well, that is rich. First you marry the poor man, then as soon as the matrimonial knot is tied, you shunt him off. And then sit down and weep and wait and wail. For you discover, when the man is gone, that you love him after all. What did you do, darling? Kicked him out of the marriage bed?"

"Yes, dear."

"Kicked him out of the marriage bed! Really?"

"Yes," Lovungi confessed penitently.

"Well, well, well!" Lillian sang out. "Rah, rah, rah, Lovungi! And what on earth for, my sweet?"

"Because, darling, he was such an illiterate."

"What did he do, Miss Blue Stocking? Pronounced your name with a soft g?"

"The very thing. You know I never could stand that."

"I do. I suppose he was very soft on you."

"No, dear, I was soft on him, but he was soft in the head."

"But weren't you soft in the head to marry him in the first place?"

"Everyone is soft in the head to marry in the first place," Lovungi wisecracked.

Lillian laughed. "But you were after?"

"I was. I am. But his beauty, his magnetic masculinity, would soften any head—any heart. I have never seen a more beautiful man."

"Beautiful, Lovungi?"

"Beautiful, Lillian. His complexion had the fresh bloom of a rose bud opening to the morning light. His eyes were lotus, his lips carmine, his head a tumult of flaming curls."

"Flaming?"

"Flaming, my dear. He was a living proof of the theory that Indians belong to the Caucasian race. You could not have told him from a Nordic." (Many Kashmiris in Kashmere are of this type.)

"You are not so dark yourself, darling."

"But I am two shades darker than him. I am brunette; he was red. And as magnetic as he was masculine. And as masculine as you please. A god among men, and a man among women. Tall and strong and radiant as a flame."

"Your flame!"

"The flame that burnt up the pride of all my years. The all-conquering Eros whose one arrowy glance took me captive—whose indelible image still holds me in thrall."

"And such a man you had the heart or rather heartlessness and idiocy to kick out of your marriage bed, on the first night of your nuptials, because he pronounced your name with a soft g. I feel like beating you, Lovungi."

"Life and love have beaten me, darling. Beaten me and broken me. Vanquished my spirit. Killed my pride. Battered and shattered me. My head is bloody and bowed. My own fires have burnt me up. My own petard has blown me to smithereens. I ask myself—and I ask you, dear—will he ever come back? I know he won't—he can't. Men are proud. With what face, with what grace, can he come back? I have made my bed and must lie in it, lonely and longing. I have widowed myself and must suffer the tortures of self-inflicted widowhood. I am dead, but hope refuses to die. I know he cannot return: he has been gone these six years. But hope—cruel, mocking, irrational hope—whispers, 'He may!' I see him as I saw him on the day of our wedding. But when I open my arms to clasp him to my heart, he eludes my grasp, and stands, mocking and tantalizing, just beyond my reach. This is the cross I bear."

"You poor child!" Lillian commiserated. "There is no getting away with anything in life, it seems. Time tames us all. But your colossal cheek, Lovungi! Excuse me, darling, but I can't get over a girl like you kicking the man she loves."

"Why make a hurdle song of the tragedy of my life?"

"Hurdle song?" Lillian echoed. "I can't get over a girl like you. Kicking the man she loves!" Lovungi sang out.

Lillian laughed. "You are incorrigible, Lovungi! But what I mean, first to marry a man, then to kick him out of your bridal bed, because he mispronounces your name. I have always got a kick out of you, but never a kick of such dimensions. But tell me, I am bursting with a hundred interrogations, where did you meet this Adonis? How long had you known him before promising to love, honor, and obey? Did he or did he not mispronounce your name ever before? Was it the first straw at which you shied and started kicking, or the last that broke the camel's back? Tell me everything, darling. Hold back nothing. This is the richest I have heard in a long time."

"It was a case of love at first sight," Lovungi said in a small voice.

"Your idea of love'em and leave'em, I suppose. Love at first sight, and hand the mitten the next instant! How long had you known him, dear?"

"About three minutes."

"Three minutes, did you say, or am I hearing voices?"

"Three minutes, darling. He came, our eyes met, and I surrendered."

"Just like that?"

"Just—like—that."

"Well, did he come in answer to your advertisement that you would marry the best-looking man on sight?"

"No, he was the trap my enemies had set for me."

"And you walked into the trap with open eyes?"

"His beauty dazzled my eyes and I fell—into a pitfall."

"And in your exasperation you started kicking?"

"And I kicked him out, but found there was no way out for me. I wish I had made the best of a bad bargain. Instead, I played into the hands of my enemies and proved myself a greater fool."

"Your enemies, Lovungi? I did not think you would have any. But why should your enemies introduce the best-looking man you had ever seen?"

"They meant to insinuate the greatst fool they could find. Luckily or unluckily, the greatest fool also happened to be the best-looking man in the world."

"But the mere fact that he pronounced your name with a soft g does not brand him a fool, does it?"

"That was the last and the

(Continued on page 51)

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Books & Their Writers

FILM STAR TURNS NOVELIST

Nalini Turkhud's First Novel

THE JAGIRDAR OF PALNA: By Nalini Turkhud. Israelite Press, Poona.

It is difficult to review a first novel. One does not know whether to be honestly critical or generously indulgent. Either course being equally liable to be misunderstood, a middle course is naturally indicated. One may, therefore, say of Miss Nalini Turkhud's first novel, "The Jagirdar of Palna" that it is not a bad first attempt. A certain amateurishness of style notwithstanding, she writes fairly good English, which, fifteen years earlier, would have been considered an achievement for an Indian girl. The plot of the story, too, has some interesting incidents which, however, required a more skilful treatment.

On the whole, it makes a rather dull reading made duller still by unnecessary attempts to moralize and sermonize in the manner of some old writers, who could not write a story without drawing a "moral" from it. The social outlook of the heroine (who, one may venture to think, represents the author's own ideas), is that of an old-fashioned aristocrat, who is unnecessarily tortured by the thought that she has to work for her living. Incidentally it is amusing to read the description of the life led by a very poor and "almost penniless family which possessed the "Rose Cottage" (complete with garden, drawing-room, dining room and bed rooms), "a rickety Ford car," a pearl necklace and could afford the services of a servant! It is typical of the unrealistic atmosphere of this novel.

K.A.A.

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MACHINERY, PROCEDURE AND REMEDIES UNDER THE INDIAN INCOME-TAX ACT, 1922. By Mr. R. K. Dalal, B. Com., F. S. A. A., Incorporated Accountant of Messrs. Dalal & Shah.

This is an excellent little booklet written by one who has had considerable practice and experience in this line. Mr. Dalal has in great detail, at the same time in simple and easy language, dealt with the details of the procedure followed under the Income-Tax Act in the Income-tax office. He starts with various functions which the Governor-General in Council has to perform, then deals with the duties and work of the Central Board of Revenue as well as the part it plays in connection with income-tax practice and then brings us down to our income-tax officers in various grades describing in some details the work done by each of them in connection with the collection of this tax. Thus there is a fund of information in this small pamphlet which is of considerable importance not only to every income-tax payer but it will even be valuable to the average income-tax practitioner. We are also taken into confidence as to various quarters through which the Income-tax Collector secures information which brings to light many a citizen, who in their modesty or otherwise, are not very anxious to be confronted by any of the officers of this department.

We are informed that one of these sources of information is the most despised anonymous letters. Thus even a most undesirable document is shown to be sometimes having its uses to the public benefit.

He next shows the penalties to which the subject is likely to be a victim if he fails to comply with various requirements in connection with Income-tax and even brings us to the most interesting subject of refunds of tax given by these authorities from that deducted at the source. Though these refunds are generally obtained after considerable delay, it is a relief as well as a sort of a triumph to the unwilling payer of income-tax to find that after all the official is made to disgorge some part of his property which the citizen always feels is taken away from him unreasonably. Income-tax, as we all know, is a most unpopular tax of all, though, perhaps, from the point of view of economics it is the most just and reasonable tax, inasmuch as, it taxes a citizen according to his income instead of taxing everyone on the same scale as is being done where commodities of daily use as necessaries such as sugar, salt or tea are being taxed. The procedure as to the appeal against assessment is also very clearly explained.

The book, on the whole, is a very interesting exposition of the subject and Mr. Dalal deserves to be congratulated on having spent his time so usefully in this connection.

"S. R. D."

The Human Eye

MIND AND VISION—A HANDBOOK FOR THE CURE OF IMPERFECT SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES: By Dr. R S. Agrawal, L.S.M.F. Pp. 181 with 34 illustrations. Price Rs 4 only, Gita Prachar Karyalaya 108/11 Macharpulam Road, Kalighat, Calcutta".

For more than a hundred years the medical profession has been seeking for some method of checking the ravages of civilization upon the human eye; and it is now admitted by most students of the subject that the methods which were once confidently advocated as reliable safe-guards for the eye-sight of our children have accomplished little or nothing. For the prevailing method of treatment, by means of compensating lenses, very little was ever claimed except that these contrivances neutralized the effects of the various conditions for which they were prescribed, as a crutch enables a lame man to walk. It has also been believed that they sometimes checked the progress of these conditions, but every opthalmologist now knows that their usefulness for this purpose, if any, is very limited. In the case of myopia (short sight), Dr. Sidler-Huguenin of Zurich, in a striking paper published some time ago, expresses the opinion that glasses and all methods new at our command are "of but little avail" in preventing either the progress of the error of refraction, or the development of the very serious complications with which it is often associated. "I have been studying the refraction of the human eye for more than thirty years," says Dr. H. Bates, M.D., of America, "and my observations fully confirm the foregoing conclusions as the uselessness of all the methods heretofore employed for the prevention and treatment of errors of refraction. I was very early led to suspect, however, that the problem was by no means an unsolvable one."

The theory that errors of refraction are due to permanent defects of the lens or the eye-ball leads to the use of glasses as the only means of counteracting their effects. But it has been conclusively proved by thousands of experiments made by Dr. Bates that all abnormal actions of the external muscles of the eye-ball are accompanied by a strain, and that with the relief of the strain, the action of the muscles becomes normal and all errors of refraction disappear. Most the cases of defective eye-sight for which glasses are now being used can be cured permanently by following a few simple exercises which relieve the strain. This is a great discovery made by Dr. Bates by lifelong research work. Already sanatoriums have been opened in America, Germany and other places for popularising his methods. In our country, his methods have been thoroughly studied and tested in numerous cases by Dr. R S. Agrawal, L. S. M. F., of Delhi, whose book, "Mind and Vision," is under review. The book lucidly deals with the cause and cure of defective vision; various ways of curing Myopia, Hypermetropia, Astigmatism, old-age sight, Blindness, Cataract, Glaucoma and other diseases of the eye; the proper way of using the eyes in reading, writing, sewing, observing cinema, etc.; diet and exercise; case reports The chapters on questions and answers is highly interesting and of great practical help. It also gives Dr. Bates' simple but very effective method of preventing Myopia in schools and there is no reason why every educational institution should not adopt it.

The book contains the results of the investigations of Dr. Bates as well as the latest discoveries made by the author himself. Numerous photographs are used to illustrate the methods of training the eyes to their right use, making them quite easy to follow even by young children. The methods take but a few minutes each day, and do not interefere with one's occupation. The complete method of treatment is described so clearly that the reader can usually discard his glasses and improve his vision

ANILBARAN ROY.
Podicherry.

DELIGHT OF THE YOUNGSTERS

Many years ago a series of books called the "Tim Pippin" stories delighted hundreds and thousands of children of that period. These stories are by "Roland Quiz," (Richard Howard Quittenton) with illustrations by "Puck" (John Proctor), who by the way, was considered a finer artist than John Tenniel, Mr. F. C. Joiner, of First-avenue Walthamstow, a director of the firm of Messrs. Joiner and Steel, Ltd., publishers, of 18, Took's Court, Chancery Lane, E.C 4, intends to re-issue these stories the titles of which are:—"Glantland," "Tim Pippin," "King Pippin," "Monsterland." "The Golden Pheasant."

"Mathrubhumi"

The annual special number of the "Mathrubhumi" the leading Nationalist Malayalam Journal of Malabar, is always a treat in Malayalam literature. The galaxy of writers who contribute to these numbers are among the best of Malayalam poets and prose writers. The present number is no exception. It is, on the other hand, a distinct improvement on the previous numbers. The contents cover a wide range of subjects and the selection of matter suits all tastes. From short stories and treatises of historical interests, we get treatment of present day socio-economic questions. To mention by name any particular contributor will be to make invidious distinction. Still one cannot help mentioning Vallathol's "Deliverance". Ullur is another popular poet. His "Poet and Fame" will be read with great interest. C. B. Kumar's article on the "World depression and the way out", Mr. A. K. Pillai's "Social Ownership" and K. A. Damodara Menon's article dealing with organised religion in relation to Society indicate new trends in progressive Malayalam literature. Particular attention is paid to the art of Kerala. "Kathakali" finds a prominent place, Illustrations and explanations of the various signs and movements must attract attention if only to appreciate the extremely difficult yet delicate, nature of the "Kathakali" dance. We wish that this article with the illustrations could be translated into English so that a wider non-Malayalee public could better understand and appreciate this ancient art which has evoked new interest as a result of the tour of the "troupe" of the Kerala Kala Mandalam and Udayshankar's adaptations.

This number is also profusely illustrated. In short the 1936 Annual Number of the "Mathrubhumi" is a creditable production and the Editor may well be congratulated on the selection and arrangement of matter which caters to all tastes and temperaments It is well-worth the rupee at which it is priced.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Our News Supply—To Argentina—Memory Of Artist—Outstanding In Modern Dance History—Menaka's Jury—Dancing In Terms Of Dancing—Calcutta University Projects—Degree Course In Architecture—Bombay University Projected A Report—And Slept—Engineers And "Experts"—Kerala Kala Mandal Building Foundation Ceremony.

I do not understand why those who consider it important that we should know all about the literary fashions, "Bon mots" of superannuated intellectuals, the wise-cracks of attenuated, blaze, do-nothings, the superfluities of the races and the Riviera, the gossip from Hollywood and Elstree and the cheap travelogue of Indians abroad and their equally cheap impressions and similar "international" tabloid tit-bits—all in the name of international enlightenment and culture—should consider information about vital, formative, trends, and incidents in the international world of art and culture as unnecessary for India. Events of truly world-wide cultural importance are either slurred over or omitted altogether. The land of the "rishis" is, presumably, believed to be uninterested in the events. How otherwise are we to explain the fact that no Indian newspaper seems to have known of the death of Argentina, one of the most outstanding dance-artist in modern history?

Argentina Renounces, "Prima Ballerina"

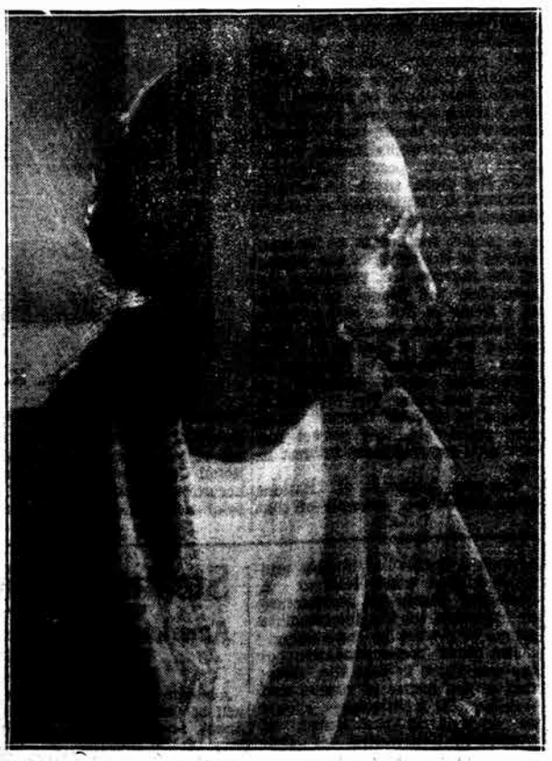
Argentina is dead, Argentina who at the age of eleven became the Prima Ballerina of the Royal Madrid Opera only to renounce title and rank in 'classical' ballet for earning her international status as a creative artist, for giving hope, conviction and irrefutable evidence to those who saw the vitality of art and the vision of the artist beyond archaeological mechanics and beyond individual mannerisms. Argentina spent nearly a life-time studying Spanish folk-dancing, studying the "almost forgotten traditions of about fifty provincial variations. Argentina traced these, not as a scholar, not as a merely clever and deligent craftsman. She saw them as an artist. She responded to elemental dance forms as an artist. She found in them artistic material and vitality, not merely "traditional" formula.

Theatrical Meaning

"Each dance had so thoroughly been", writes an American critic, "understood and studied that she became not in the actual dancing but in the complete theatrical presentation—from her use of mime to her choice of costume—the instrument of expression of every dance she performed". She had, no doubt, studied the traditions of the dance that was her national heritage.

Her Dance, Universal Language

But what distinguished her supremely artistic gifts was the "ability to immerse herself in these traditions without losing the subtleties of their theatrical meaning." She was "one of those dancers who because of the depth of their artistry can make of their medium a universal language irrespective of the dialect they may have chosen."



Syt. Y. K. Shukla who won the Gold Medal at the recent Art Exhibition at Poona.

In Terms Of Art

I remember vividly the indelible impression she created as I watched her enraptured three years ago in London. Her art was felt as universal, though her "dialect" was Spanish. She was not blessed by Spanish 'leaders', as our politicians choose to style themselves. Nor was she lectured at by them, as our politicians have been permitted to. Her dancing was not certified as the right and the real thing by "savants" as our dancing is sought to be. It was not judged as art because it copied literary fantasies or because it was "symbolic," of 'cosmic conventions'. It was understood, judged and appreciated as art, in terms of art, by the values and standards of art.

Vision And Workmanship

If Argentina, along with Pavlova, Nijinsky and Duncan, claims world-wide tribute as the outstanding figure in modern dance history, she claims it for the artist's vision and judgment not less than for the skill with which she expressed them. Her work was, in many ways, different from that of Pavlova and Nijinsky. Isodora Duncan's Greek inspiration was perhaps, an effort to examine the past dance traditions, somewhat similar to Argentina. But Argentina's task was one that called for the utmost of the disciplined judgment of the artist, the rare faculty that can sort out as it were, the essentials from the non-essentials and galvanise "the almost forgotten traditions". It is futile to compare her, as some of the critics do with Vincent Eseudero. True he has the Spanish 'fire'. But Argentina aimed higher.

Truly Dramatic

She was not displaying merely a 'national' trait. She was using the national idiom of the dance for passionate communication of artistic experience and beauty unfettered by the set, national, predilections. Few can play the castanets, as the Spanish do. And, yet Argentina's castanets had more than a Spanish message. They accentuated a language of movement—the swerve of the torso, the lightening rhythm of the steps—that was in every sense of the term dramatic.

Argentina is dead. Her contribution is instructive, particularly to India. National dance reconstruction in India awaits the services of an Argentina. Argentina is dead and those who are now left with the memory of her art mourn the orthodox attitude that has deprived the world of the instruction and guidance posterity would have found in something—some form of universal dance notations—more tangible and more permanent than the mere memory of her art.

Menaka's Jury

It has been aptly pointed out that the jury which awarded the three prizes at the Dance Olympiad to Menaka consisted of fourteen international dance critics, presided over by Rudolf Von Laban one of the world's foremost dance directors. It is, rightly, emphasized, moreover, that the dances from the fifteen competing nations were judged solely on the "excellence of dancing and were not divided up into different types of dancing". What a relieving contrast to the "international" recognition of Indian art which 'Oriental' savants, and 'friendly' coteries in the West usually manufacture to humour us! What a contrast to those who appreciate Indian dancing with an elaborate apology to or may be for India's 'unique' philosophy or religiosity! Indian art, Indian dancing, is once at least saved from offensive tributes and flattery.

Kerala Kala Mandalam

Sir M. Krishnan Nair performed last week the ceremony of laying the foundation stone at Shoranur of the new block of buildings for the Kerala Kala Mandalam on the south bank of the Bharatha river in Cheruthuruthi, the site measuring six acres amidst charming scenery and gifted at half cost by the Cochin Government. The following account of the history and work of the institution was furnished at the ceremony:—

"When Poet Vallathol took up the cause of Kathakali, the eyes of the Malayalees opened to the true artistic value of Kathakali, but few were willing to give any substantial help. However, he invited all the Kathakali actors to a conference. About a hundred actors gathered at Trichur in April, 1923, and a programme of a week's play was opened which, though not a financial success, gave an impetus to the votaries of the art. Thereafter, every year such gatherings were held in different parts of Kerala. Towards the end of 1927 the Kerala Kalamandalam was registered at Calicut in December, 1927, with Mr. Manavedan Thirumulpad, the present Raja of Nilambur, as Patron. Poet Vallathol as Founder-President, and Mr. Mukunda Raja as Secretary.

Fine Art School

A school of Fine Arts was formally opened under the auspices of the Kalamandalam in November, 1930, by the Valia Raja of Manakkulam, the present Kakkat Karanavapad, a great musician, poet and a patron of arts, especially Kathakali. Mr. Kunchu Kurup, the star actor of Kerala, was appointed Headmaster, and he is still the head of the staff.

Activities Of The Institution

The institution is being run on the Gurukul system. Careful

examination is conducted before the selection of students to the Academy. At present, the Academy consists of a Kathakali School, a Music Academy attached to it with particular leanings on Kathakali music, classes in playing the various instruments in the Kathakali orchestra and a training class in "Mohini Attam", an indigenous school of dancing in Kerala, where girls receive training in that art.

The Headquarters of the Kala mandalam is now at Mulakunnathukavu, a small village near Trichur in Cochin State. Apart from the fact that it is an out-of-the-way corner, the Kalamandalam has no habitations of its own there. The Governments of Cochin and Travancore, keenly alive to the value of the work done by the Kalamandalam, have given financial support to it during the early years of its existence. The present site, upon which the foundation for the new buildings is being laid, is the gift of the Cochin Durbar, who kindly acquired a plot of land to the extent of about six acres, half the value whereof was contributed by the Kalamandalam itself. The site itself is one which possesses a high and irresistible artistic appeal, lying as it does on an alluring spot on the southern side of the Bharata river and on the northernmost boundary of the Cochin State. It is within easy access of passengers at the Shoranur Railway Junction, being barely four furlongs from the station, and also within the range of motor and other forms of traffic passing along the Shoranur-Trichur Trunk Road.

Degree Course In Architecture

Calcutta University is to be says a Press message, the first university in India to have a degree course in architecture" in which "it is believed that the claims of indigenous Indian architecture will have its due share". Note the assurance: "indigenous Indian architecture" will have its 'due' share.

The Commiitee Of "Experts"

Now note the committee of 'experts' appointed by the University. It consisted of:—

The committee consisted of Mr. P. N. Eanerjee of Messrs Martin and Co., Dean of the Faculty o Engineering, Calcutta Universty, as Chairman, Mr. A. MacDonald, formerly Principal of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, Mr. R. Wolfenden, the present Principal of the College, Mr. J. M. Ray, Mr. A. C. Austin, Deputy Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Mr. C. St. C. Cakes, Assist. Architect to the Government of Bengal, Mr. Percy Brown, Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterjee and Mr. A. C. Mukerji.

The committee is obviously 'official' and clearly dominated by engineers. The architectural qualifications of Mr. Percy Brown, Curator of the Victoria Memorial Museum, ex-Principal of the Calcutta School of Art and author of books on ancient Indian paintings remain rather nebulous. Would it have been too much to suggest that Sjt. Surendra Nath Kar of Shantiniketan was a preferable substitute.

The Nebulous Recommendations

The recommendations which these 'experts' have framed seem to be equally nebulous. Here they are:

"The committee of experts which the University appointed sometime ago has, it is understood, made a recommendation to the effect that it is desirable that steps should be taken to develop a course of studies and training that would lead to a university degree in architecture in extension to the intermediate course of studies in engineering.

The other recommendation of the committee is that the question of the course of studies and training in architecture should be referred to the Board of Studies in Engineering of Calcutta University and the members thereof should be empowered to co-opt members of the architectural and allied professions and to form a sub-committee or committees as considered necessary by them."

Bombay University

The report on the same subject by the Bombay University published years ago is more specifically helpful. But the Bombay University restricts its endeavours to addresses from the Chancellor and the vice-Chancellor about the "abstract importance" of vocational training and cultural necessities. During the busy season it deals with surplus budgets, examination fees and problems of administration, sometimes varied with the debates about niceties of procedure or time-limits for empty rhetoric.

The Wise Reason

It has been recalled that —Mr. Sris Chandra Chatterjee for a considerable period in the past had been negotiating with the university authorities for taking a lead in introducing the subject of architecture in the study of engineering by Indian students with special reference to the indigenous architecture of India."

Perhaps, that is the reason for the solitary presence of the Asst. Architect of the Government of Bengal in the distinguished and overwhelming company of engineers!.

Academy For The Rights Of Nations

International Congress Of Nationalists Inaugurates New Movement

(From Our Correspondent).

At the Third International Congress of Nationalists, gathered at the Festival Hall of the Nobel Institute in Oslo, an Academy for the Rights of Nations was solemnly founded. The well-known lawyer and writer Hans K.E.L. Keller who is a Doctor both of French and German Universities, was unanimously elected as the first President of the Academy.

Whereas the so-called law of nations of to-day only formulates legal relations between States and considers World State as being the ideal peace organisation, the new Academy shall work out a Peace Order, which is to be founded on the Nations themselves. It goes indeed without saying that Nationality, being naturally limited, offers more stable peace guarantees than the State, which is logically illimited, its frontiers being merely defined by power.

A project for League of Nations' reform in the spirit of the Rights of the Nations, i.e. proposing to transform the League of Nations in a House of States and a House of Nations, has already been submitted by Dr. Keller to the Second International Congress of Nationalists, which gathered in London last year. The problem of League of Nations' reform being now up-to-date, this project has met with extraordinary interest in Oslo.

The new Academy of Nations gives herself an example of that

Dr. K. E. L. Keller.

House of Nations, since the number of Members of each of its National Committees is to be defined according to the number of the total national population, including the "minorities" living under foreign sovereignty. The first national Committee was constituted in Norway. Its seat is at Oslo University.

Steam Engine Run By Sun

American Invention May Prove One Of Greatest Discoveries Of Age

A steam engine run by the sun will be demonstrated by Dr. G. G. Abbot, noted scientist and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to the third World Power Conference in September.

The engine, it is said, could provide power in case of a shortage of coal or oil.

The solar engine is described as the climax of a lifetime of research which may prove to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

"With only the rays of the sun for fuel, Dr. Abbot will operate a one-half-horsepower engine, marking the realization of man's most persistent ambition," said the announcement made from the World Power Conference headquarters.

Dr. Abbot has shown his solar heater previously in a modified form, but it is now in a much greater state of perfection, and the forthcoming demonstration will be the first time it has been used to run an engine.

Operation of this machine is said to be simple, whereas, other sun-machines have involved expensive equipment and have proved impractical.

"The solar heater itself consists of three chief elements," the announcement said. "The first is a series of three metal sheets which reflects the sun's rays in such a way as to concentrate them in a focal line no wider than a lead pencil; the other two parts consist of a series of Pyrex tubes and a simple chemical compound which flows through the tubes.

"The rays of the sun reflect on the metal and are concentrated on the tube, causing the fluid to reach a high temperature—400 degrees Fahrenheit.

"At this high temperature the chemical compound moves through the tubes which are introduced into a boiler. The terrific heat converts the water into steam, which steam is employed to run a small engine. For the demonstration before the conference, Dr. Abbot will use only a small engine, but the method can be employed to run a machine of almost any size.'

In talking of the possibilities of the apparatus the inventor has said:

"There will come a time, probably still far distant, when coal and oil will be luxuries. Hydro-electric power will always be available. But it may well be that the inexhaustible energy of the sun's rays, millions of times exceeding all probable demands, may be called upon. Indeed, the present machine, crude though it may seem a century hence, would enable the power world to make the transition from coal and oil without much sacrifice".—"New York Times".

SUMMER SEASON IN THE MEDITERRANEAN
(Courtesy: "La Tribune des Nations.")

The Heroine Of Ahmednagar

"Still lives in Deccan story, and Deccan song, a heroine unrivalled:"—Capt. James Grant Duff.

By V. S. E. JOSHUA

A SPARK.

Surrounded by thick and green foliage, the small minarets and domes seemed like tender buds of snow-white flowers. White pigeons circled over them. Little birds chirped and played among branches. Butterflies and moths flitted from flower to flower, with a bee humming here and there. Their gay wings glinted and flashed in the light. Scents of roses and orange blossoms sweetened the air. Here, her clear features, symmetrical figure and grave charm, reflecting a past youth of superb loveliness and glory, reciting sacred verses from the Koran, a sublime radiance playing around her and presenting in herself the picture of a beautiful saint, sat on a marble terrace, Chand Bibi, the Regent of the Kingdom of Ahmednagar.

A low cough interrupted her recitation. Her relative, a refractory baron, stood before her, bowing. She got up, veiled her face, bowed in return, and asked,

"Well, what brings you here?"

"My love brings me," the other replied. "What else, dear Sultana!"

"You have lost your head, Mohamad Khan," Chand Bibi said. "My love, in the light you speak of, lies with my husband in the grave."

"You are foolish, Sultana!" the baron responded. "Make your life worth living."

"It is worth living," Chand Bibi said, "as I live for my country and country alone, until my days are done, and Allah takes me to my love."

"You can serve the country better by marrying me," Mohamad Khan argued with a sly wink. "You shall be the Queen of Ahmednagar, not a mere Regent."

'Are you playing with me?" Chand Bibi questioned calmly.

"I was never more serious in my life," the baron answered.

"There you are in your true colours; Mohamad Khan, coveting the Throne of Ahmednagar!" Chand Bibi exclaimed.

"Please consider," the baron began.

"Hold!" commanded Chand Bibi, lifting her hand. Blood rushed to her face.

"You are a traitor, Mohamad Khan", she said angrily. "Remember that to my last breath, I will be true to the Regency vested in me."

Mohamad Khan was stunned at her changed manner.

Chand Bibi continued:

"I have tolerated your intrigues so far. Now take it from me, that in future, it shall be otherwise."

From a minaret close by, came a muezzin's voice, ringing,

"Allaho Akbar!

Allaho Akbar!"

"The call to the evening prayers!" exclaimed Chand Bibi. She bowed, and said,

"Leave me alone to my prayers."

A wicked smile wreathed itself around Mohamad Khan's mouth. He departed, clenching his teeth, and muttering to himself,

"Your fate is sealed, Sultana!"

Some days later, Emperor Akbar, who had, during the few previous years, tried in vain to wrench the Kingdom of Ahmednagar from Chand Bibi's hands, received a secret letter stating that the capital would be betrayed into his hands, if he cared to attack it. It was Mohamad Khan's message.

THE FIRE.

Ahmednagar was in consternation. Akbar had come down from Delhi, storming forts after forts on his way. Chand Bibi's army was only a handful. How could she resist the mighty Mogul Force! The fortress of Ahmednagar rose high towards the heavens, like a maid pleading with the Almighty to rescue her from the seething mass of hosts.

Clad in full armour, with a beautiful turban confining her luxuriant hair, and a filmsy veil fluttering over her face, Chand Bibi rode here and there, encouraging and inspiring her soldiers.

"I trust in your loyalty, courage and patriotism, for the safety of Ahmednagar," her voice rang over confusion and tumult.

"The proud Moguls shall bend their heads before our martial spirit, splendid discipline, unflinching fidelity, and self-sacrificing heroism, which have been exemplified in several battles."

Holding high her sword, which flashed and emitted brilliant shafts of light in the sun, she asked her men,

"Is my love and confidence well entrusted? Are you ready, regardless of the result whether victory or defeat, to fight for saving the loveliness, beauty, and the honour of Ahmednagar?"

Enthusiastic cheers answered Chand Bibi's question. Every one was filled with courage. They were ready to follow her to the very jaws of death.

The sound of a bugle tore the atmosphere. It came from the ramparts of the fortress, and was an alarm. Chand Bibi rushed to the place. A sentry lay dying. His vigilance and alertness had invited a fatal shot from the enemy.

"They are mining the fortress," he said, and died.

Chand Bibi passed her hand over the dead sentry's brow.

"There is no better place in Paradise than yours," she said.

She rallied her men. They began to countermine.

Unseen by any, except the enemy, there ran a mine in a different direction. All at once, there was a blinding blaze of light. It was accompanied by an explosion that had the fury of a thousand thunder-bolts. The earth quaked. A part of the fortress jumped from the earth, and was blown up into fragments. It was a terrific spectacle with hundreds of soldiers tossed up in tiny bits of flesh and bone. Dense smoke covered the whole place.

A SURPRISE FOR AKBAR.

Chand Bibi lowered her face, and groaned. Soon, she brushed away her tears, for the enemy was advancing towards the breach thus made. The defenders ran to the place. Crash, crash, crash, went their guns from the ramparts. In the evening, the enemy retreated to the camp, intending to resume the attack in the morning.

What a surprise awaited the enemy the next day! Lo, the fortress stood whole in every part! A new wall closed the breach, over which, mounted guard Chand Bibi herself! As she stood there in complete armour, her face veiled, and her sword shining in the light, the Great Akbar admired her.

Regretfully, (Akbar himself led the attack. Even though she had remained awake throughout the previous night, and inspired the men with her presence while the breach in the wall was being filled up, Chand Bibi showed no sign of weariness. When the enemy near the walls, the defenders opened fire. The Moguls retreated a little, leaving many of them dead and wounded. Then they tried to batter the walls with cannons, which boomed and shook the fortress. The defenders who were protected well by all available barricades, maintained an incessant fire; but, before the enemy's persistence and never-ending resources, this could not last long. Soon, the shots were expended. The guns became dumb. Chand Bibi's presence of mind did not desert her. She instructed her men to bring all kinds of metal balls and pieces, which could take the place of shots. They were conveyed to the soldiers. Most of them were copper balls These too were exhausted. Chand Bibi then commanded her generals to open the royal treasury, and different kinds of coins even of silver and gold, were distributed to fire into the ranks of the enemy. These also were finished soon. Then, Chand Bibi took her jewels and gems from the royal treasury, and gave them to the soldiers to load their guns and fire.

Akbar was struck dumb at this. Woman though she was, Akbar the great king and soldier, felt that she was a match for a courage higher than his.

Bullets whizzed past Chand Bibi's head. Her comrades dropped dead. The fortress trembled. She realised that the defence could not be held long. As a last measure, she determined to venture out. The massive doors of the fortress creaked on their hinges, and opened wide. Out streamed her men under her lead with their war cry. Like hungry wolves the Moguls rushed forward to meet them. Then, suddenly, the command of Akbar thundered above the din,

"HALT!"

In the twinkling of an eye, the Moguls stopped short. Akbar's right hand rose with his sword to his forehand in a thrilling military salute to the heroic Chand Bibi. The defenders halted. Chand Bibi jumped down her steed. She knelt down, and returned the salute. Akbar himself showed the white flag of truce, and dispatched a message to her that he could not pass such heroism unrecognised, and that he desired peace with her. Chand Bibi expressed her thanks, and intimated that peaceful negotiations could be discussed the next day. The contending armies returned to their places, the one to the camp under Akbar, and the other to the fortress under Chand Bibi.

TREACHERY.

Chand Bibi repaired to the palace. She kissed her sword, and hung it in its place, and removed the armour from her body. With perfumed water, she took a refreshing bath. She put on her womanly clothes, all white that day, white pyjamas, white jacket,

(Continued On Page 48)

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

(Continued from Page 14.)

"STOLEN THUNDER"

"STOLEN THUNDER." By Laura Whetter. Ward, Lock & Co., London. Pp. 254.

An interesting book from the pen of a gifted writer whose two previous publications ("Empty of Heart" and "Brave Folly") have been well-received by the Press, and, we believe, rightly so. Though it might not grip the imagination and thrill the impulses, "Stolen Thunder" is sure to provide the reader with a good deal of pleasure and enjoyment.

Paula Mallory, though she does not love him, marries Tony Whitcombe, an alliance arranged by her mother for the sake of money. First, poverty and later success, follow. But love's undercurrent flows more and more out of bounds and naturally, too, because there "is" love lost between the couple.

The visit of the traditional stork does not in the least help to soothe matters, and the husband and wife drift still further apart. However, as in the ancient Indian dramas, everything turns out in the end to the best interests of the central character, and Paula obtains her long-awaited and well-merited bliss in the love and arms of Mathew, whom she marries.....And they live happily ever after.

As has already been mentioned, the human interest is continued throughout the book and it never flags. The only jarring thing is the high-sounding name given to this book. We are sure, Miss Whetter would have found a better and more appropriate title for her otherwise fine work than "Stolen Thunder."

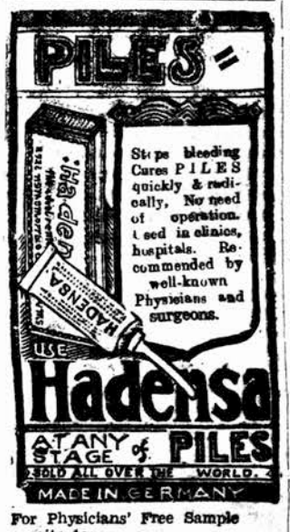
V. G.

Travels In Sind

SINDHA PRANTACHEN VARNAN VA VRITTANT (Marathi) by G. C. Bhate, Mahad (Kolaba), price Rs. 1/4.

This book forms the fourth publication in the travel series of Principal Bhate. It is the outcome of his two visits to Sind. In this book, Mr. Bhate gives detailed account of his travels in addition to geographical and historical information. To bring the book up-to-date, a chapter giving important extracts from the Constitution of Sind after separation, has been added. Various places of interest worth visiting have been described and as many as thirty-six illustrations have been included in the book which would prove of interest to those who either wish to know about Sind or undertake journey to that province.

S. R. K.



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Some Hindi Publications

REMINISCENCES: Jrajajana, Dewas. Rs. 3.

This is a memorial volume published from the Government Press of Dewas as a mark of honour to His late Highness the Maharaja, Sir Malharao Pawar of Dewas Junior and is comprised of Hindi, Marathi and English sections, containing tributes to the late Maharaja from the pen of his admirers and devoted subjects. That men like Hon. Mr. Tambe, Hon. B. J. Glaney, R. B. Bapna, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Roberts should have contributed to the volume speaks well of the popularity of the late ruler of Dewas. The volume is illustrated and will serve as a good memorial to a beloved ruler from his devoted subjects.

VIRANGANA PANNA: Dr. Dhaniram Prem, the Chand Press, Allahabad. As. 12.

Dr. Dhaniram Prem's name is a name to conjure with in the galaxy of Hindi fiction writers. Hindi literature has from his pen a number of works, some of them really of a very high order and the book under review adds one more to the list. "Panna" is a historical play, the plot being based on a very famous historical episode from the Rajput annals. Heroine Panna's self-denial and admirable sacrifice in offering her son for a cold-blooded murder to save the life of her master, Maharana Udayasingh of Udaipur, and her wanderings hither and thither to keep away from the clutches of the murderer Banbir, is an episode that beggars narration.

Dr. Prem is a much-travelled man and has a remarkable power of observation of human nature and of things around him. He has proved successful in his attempt to do full justice to the great historical episode and has portrayed the Rajput heroes and heroines in their full valour and heroism. The play will capture the imagination of the readers both because of its historic value and literary merits.

MALATI, a Hindi Novel by Mr. Surendra Sharma: Chand Press, Allahabad. Rs. 3.

The enterprising publishing House of Allahabad has to its credit numerous publications on a variety of subjects. They have added to their list of fiction one more interesting work from the pen of Sjt. Surendra Sharma. Malati, a novel in a social setting, does not only do justice to the subject treated but also to the pen that delineates delightful characters. The book is a welcome addition to Hindi Fiction and makes a pleasant light-reading.

DEVI JOAN: Dr. Dhani Ram Prem. Chand Press, Allahabad. Rs. 1-8.

Here is another great subject—a world famous historic character—that Dr. Prem undertakes to handle. Saint Joan of Arc is by now acknowledged to be one of the greatest figures of the world-history. The Maid of France is a name respected not only in her own country, France, but all over the globe. The life story of this peasant girl is so enchanting, that one would find few equals of her in the pages of history. A peasant girl with divine inspiration driving hordes before her in defence of her fatherland. None so brave, none so courageous has ever met with a more tragic end than Joan at the hands of foreigners. And yet her name has gone down to posterity as the saviour of her country. Maid of Orleans is a name that will ever inspire the young and the heroic of all nations. Dr. Dhani Ram's lucid narrative makes an entertaining reading. The book almost reads like a novel with all the fascinating merits of a historical work.

KAYA PALAT: Shitala Sahay, the Chand Press, Allahabad.

Kaya Palat is a collection of several sketches from the pen of Mr. Shitala Sahay, published by the same enterprising publishers. Mr. Sahay is an author of several Hindi books. This one under notice offers us some interesting sketches and the last two, Jyotsna and the Queen of Egypt, deserve a special mention. Queen of Egypt is an interesting narration of the story of Queen Cleopatra of note. The work on the whole is worth a perusal.

SAHITYA KA SAPUT: Sjt. J. P. Srivatsava, Chand Press, Allahabad.

Sahitya ka Saput is a comic play, a satire on the present-day Hindi, literature. It is full of genuine humour. It is not only a satire but an utilitarian aim in as much as it attempts to throw a few useful suggestions for the improvement in the literary products of to-day. Sahitya Sudhar is not an easy subject to treat of and requires intimate touch with and sound knowledge of the technique of literature, but Mr. Shrivatsava is well-fitted for his task.

R. M. K.

Useful Books

(1) HANDBOOK OF ENGLISH DRAFTING, by K. L. Ghei, published by Careers, Meheni Road, Lahore, price Rs. 2 and (2) BUSINESS GUIDE TO COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, by Shiv Das Sethi, published by Ram Lal Suri and Sons, Anarkali, Lahore, price Rs. 2/8.

Both the publications are practically on one and the same subject containing valuable information useful to office-assistants, commercial students, business community and the public at large. Efforts are made by the authors of the above publications to make them of as much use as possible by the inclusion of information, on the question of drafting official, public, commercial and private communications in addition to other routine work instructions. Commercial students, students for competitive examinations and office assistants would undoubtedly be benefited by these publications.

S. R. K.

HOLLAND ON £10: By Sydney A. Clark: Ivor Nicholson and Watson 5s.

The veritable garden of North-Western Europe and one of the dairy-farms of the world, Holland, the country snatched from the sea by the co-operative efforts of a people as full of variegated colours as their flowers and intensely hospitable must be attractive to any visitor especially with its city of Rembrandt—Amsterdam—which is said to be the "diamond" barometer of world's depression or prosperity. Many other attractions does Holland possess but the drives over 20 miles of the dike from Alkmaar across the Zuider Zee to Leeuwarden on wheels in the sea is said to be almost unique. It also shelters the historic exile, the ex-Kaiser of Germany at Doorn. Mr. Clark's book, like others in the series, gives a graphic description of attractions of Holland and at the same time tells the reader how to make the best of a short visit on £10.

B.G.L.

THE MODEL VILLAGE

THE MODEL VILLAGE By: A. H. JAISINGHANI, Ganesh and Company, Madras.

"This is a plan of a fourfold experiment—economic, social, religious and to some extent, political—the object of which is to establish a more equitable order leading to a true and lasting form of unity. Our immediate undertaking is to create a model village with a model community whose day-to-day life is governed by the laws of nature. When we speak of a more equitable order we do not think of the capital-labour problem of our times only, which represents the economic side, but of an altogether new outlook of life. For the four sides of our life are interlinked and interdependent."

Thus the author, Mr. A. M. Jaisinghani of Akbar Ashram (Garden Road, Karachi) introduces "The Model Village". This village comparises 800 acres of cultivatable land divided into fifty equal shares and in the centre is situated the residential area consisting of 60 simple comfortable and convenient huts with a small home-garden attached to each one of them.

This is a small book depicting the idea of what a model village is and should be. The whole lay-out, Central Government through the panchayat system, education, sanitation, commerce, and industries, a kitchen run on co-operative system, are the subjects dealt with. 'The community and the individual' is an important chapter for students of sociology. The following are the main guiding principles of their village life:—

(1) We synthetize equality with quality.

(2) Our sociology and politics also are based on nature.

(3) We believe manual labour has a purifying effect upon the mind. Instead of being inimical to the growth of art manual labour leads to its enrichment through that refinement of feeling and thought which is born of harmony. Every one in our community, therefore, does some kind of physical work..... As health and physical vigour are valued in our community and considered to be the first qualification for employment, everybody must 'keep himself in condition'. In our hive we keep no drones. If occasionally they arise they are soon expelled by sheer want of support.

This experiment needs time for its full development and advance, and it would stand even the strictest scrutiny of every item.

We do hope every one of us would read the booklet and enrich his store of knowledge. We particularly recommend that those who are interested in rural uplift work, village industries organization and such other kindred subjects would not miss this 'Model Village'.

G. D. B.

HANDBOOK OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, by M. C. Mohan, A. M. Matthews and K. L. Ghei, published by Careers, Moheni Road, Lahore, price Rs. 3.

This is the fifth edition of a highly useful publication containing information on questions of everyday interest, phrases and idioms, and also a comprehensive Who's Who. "General Knowledge" occupies a very important position at the Public Services Examinations in this country and the present edition which is thoroughly revised and brought up-to-date is an attempt to solve this difficulty by presenting relevant information in handy, comprehensive and accurate form. That within a brief period of less than three years the book has gone through the fifth edition bears sufficient testimony to its usefulness and popularity.

S. R. K.

A PAGE ABOUT WOMEN

Miss Prema Kantak, organiser of Ladies' Volunteer Corps for Faizpur Session of the Indian National Congress.

CHINA'S WOMEN TO VOTE AT NEXT ELECTION

China's women have been granted the right to vote, the Nanking Government issuing a decree which met the claims of suffragists' petitions.

All citizens, says the edict, shall enjoy equal franchise in the forthcoming election of delegates to the National Assembly, which meets in November to inaugurate a democratic constitution.

Chinese women now in London on the first Chinese conducted tour of Europe were delighted when they heard the news, says the "News Chronicle".

"When we left in June we had no hope that the decree would be passed so soon," said Miss Tam, a Shanghai business woman.

"It will in no way interfere with our ideal of womanhood," declared Mr. Cheah Koon Hwee, merchant and landowner.

"Our Chinese women have proved themselves capable of holding a high place in the nation's affairs without neglecting their homes, husbands and children."

"Chinese women are, like the French good housekeepers and business women", said Mr. Chan, Yew Foh, importer, who considers the reform long overdue.

"Do not be misled by the ultra-modern Chinese women who wears exaggerated Western dress and spends her time at cocktail parties, cards and dancing," he added, "because she represents an insignificant minority."

One of the most delighted among the nine women was Miss Mo Li How, voluntary social worker and daughter of a wealthy merchant.

Mrs. Subhadrabai Tarkunde has been appointed Public Prosecutor for the Poona Municipality.

HITLER WRITES TO GIRLS IN SPAIN

"Your Place The Household"

A letter written by Herr Hitler has been discovered among the amazing Nazi paper seized by the police at Barcelona.

It is addressed to German girls living in Barcelona.

Herr Hitler, through one of his private secretaries, congratulates the girls on their "courage and pluck" but explains to them that the jobs they hold (the nature of which is not revealed, as the girls' original letter has not been found) are in conflict with Nazi principles.

"The vocation of woman," Herr Hitler added, "is merely to concern herself with the household and the family."

He therefore hopes that the two girls will become "real German housewives."

NAZI WOMEN LIKE OUTDOOR LIFE

German women are increasingly affected by the "wanderlust", the women's bureau of the German labour front announces. Among the more than 5,000,000 Germans who so far participated in the labour front's "strength through joy" vacation trips 43.05 per cent. were women.

MOTHER DROWNS BUT SAVES HER FIVE CHILDREN

Five children mourned the death of their mother, Mrs. J. Davis, who drowned in Shuswap Lake in U. S. A., after saving the children from a like fate when their boat sprang a leak. Mrs. Davis leaped overboard when water entered the leaking craft and told the children to row quickly for shore. She began to swim but collapsed only a short distance from shore where the children arrived safely in the foundering craft.

MARRIAGE COURSE POPULAR IN FLORIDA

Sixty students in a course on "marriage and the family" at Florida State College for women include one grandmother and both married and unmarried persons, widows, divorcees and children of divorced parents.

TWO NOURISHING SOUPS

Here are simple recipes for two delicious soups:

CREAM OF PEA SOUP.

One pint peas, fresh or canned, 1 quart milk or part milk and part stock, 2 to 3 tablespoons flour, 2 to 3 tablespoons butter, salt and pepper.

If fresh peas are used, cook with least possible amount of water until tender. When the peas are tender take out half of them and pass the remainder through a sieve together with the water in which they were cooked. There should be about one cup of this liquid. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour and milk. Add the pea puree. Just before serving beat with egg-beater, add remainder of the peas, and season with salt and pepper.

CREAM OF CELERY SOUP.

One quart milk or part milk and part water, 2 tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 quart chopped or diced celery, 1 bay-leaf, salt and pepper.

Cook the celery, onion, and bay-leaf in just enough water to cover, until the celery is very soft. Mash through a sieve. (This should make about a pint of pulp.) Make a white sauce of the milk, flour, and butter. Combine the sauce and vegetable. Season with salt and pepper, reheat, beat with egg-beater, and serve.

Miss Akkabai Kukarni, who passed her B. A. examination this year and obtained the Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship, Dakshina Fellowship, Vithal Narayan Phatak Prize, Hormusjee Pestonjee Essay Prize and Bai Sonubai G. Kanade prize, stood first among all Hindu candidates and third in the Presidency.

DON'T OVERFEED HUSBAND

The medical expert believes many men are overfed by their wives when they have very high blood pressure. "A word to the wife about diet is advisable. Certainly, every patient who combines excessive weight with a raised blood pressure is adding an unnecessary load to an already overworked heart", he says. "Too fat, overfed by wife" is, according to the expert writing on this subject, unfortunately too often the explanation. When a patient with abnormal blood pressure has some symptoms of early failure of entirely circulatory system, it is an entirely different matter. It is advised that a period in bed essential, followed by careful editing of all his activities.

GIRL HE SAW ON A MAGAZINE COVER

A bank attorney who fell in love with a beautiful girl on a magazine cover will make her his bride. Dolores Calles, Argentine film actress, was so irresistible as a picture that Hugo Steinmeyer left his law books forthwith to meet her, he said. Following a honeymoon voyage to Seattle on the liner Ruth Alexander, Miss Calles plans to continue her screen career here.

HOW MANY HAIRS ARE ON YOUR HEAD?

How many hairs are on your head?

A Chicago specialist, who says he has studied 15,000 adult heads of hair, gives this answer:

Blondes: 140,000 to 150,000.
Brunettes: 100,000 to 110,000.
Red-haired: 40,000 to 50,000.

Dimples To Order

Mrs. Evangeline Gilbert, of Rochester, (New York), has patented a garget for making dimples, which she is to demonstrate at the National Inventors Congress this month.

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Madness In Fiction And Life

A REJOINDER TO CRITICISM OF MISS BRANGANZA'S SHORT STORY.

(By "CASIMIR")

While I do not imagine that anyone even with the merest smattering of literary culture could be so ridiculously naive (not to say stupid) as to expect an imaginative and imaginary short-story to be an accurate narative based on the data of parish records, it is necessary to refute the allegations contained in the letter to the editor published in these columns last week and entitled "Mariana's Madness" in fairness not merely to Miss Berta da Menezes Braganza, but to the whole class of writers of short-stories and the readers of this kind of literary work.

ARTISTIC TRUTH.

Far from convincing us that the heroine of Miss Braganza's clever and touching story, Mariana was the dead mad woman, Mariam Bai described by the correspondent, his entire thesis that the suggestion that the mad woman was a natural and adopted ('poskim,' in 'Concani') child which Moriam Bai was 'not' shows up the stupidity that Mariam Bai was maligned and that the feelings of her relatives were hurt. A short story is essentially a work of imaginative art and not reportage even if it were realistic. That is always understood. But even if the correspondent wanted to establish the identity of the story-writer's mad woman with his own he ought at least to have produced stronger evidence in support. I am convinced as any other reader must be, that Mariana's circumstances both of her birth and her later experiences, 'must' be what Miss Braganza has described them for the simple reason that the personality evolved out of the story demands them as requisites in the unity and psychological truth which constitute a real story-writer's artistic craft. The (for the conventional respectability of society) unfortunate circumstance of birth as well as the cruelty of human behaviour in the story profoundly influence the emotional tranma that actually unhinges Mariana's mind: and any sensitive reader must experience the pathos of the situation of this poor girl exemplifying as she does, for a moment, the tragedy of all madness (I mean pathological madness) that we meet in life.

WHO WAS MARIANA?

I have personally known, believe it or not, at least half-a-dozen cases of this kind of madness and the circumstances of at least one case closely coincide with those dipicted by Miss Braganza. The poor girl's name actually happens to be a variation of Mariana, remarkably enough. It may interest my readers to know that the name Mariana, Marian, Marie and a variety of its local pronunciation is as common as Jack, Jacke, Fedro, Fedru, amongst the cluster of Catholics settled in British territory outside Goa and who are mostly agricultural labourers. I may as well accuse Miss Braganza of having drawn on my particular mad woman. Not that Miss Braganza or any other writer is not justified in borrowing from life—that is the 'raison d'etre' of realism—and I will take this opportunity of paying the highest tribute to this writer's skill in recreating the scenes, at once so lovely and familiar of the Goan background with a vivid sense of perception, understanding and feeling. As far as the narrative of the correspondent is concerned, I must say, it strikes one as highly incredible in the absence of more reliable evidence outside his own statement, in at least certain incidents he describes, although of course, I am hardly concerned with it except in so far as he seeks to justify his fantastic theory about the original of Mariana in the story. I have no difficulty in identifying every scene and person in Miss Braganza's short stories. I happen for instance, to have lived in the house adjoining the "big house" she describes and can evoke the entire atmosphere: we, myself and a friend of mine, occupied the wing of the house that opened on my charming neighbour's and it was quite flattering for us to know that we contributed, however unconsciously, to the already too scanty local gossip which, together with the church-going, filled the space of the enchantrasses (not to mention the Mamma) bored existence in that quite village—it is not Chandor although its name begins with the letter C as in the case of several other villages.

A PERSONAL PROTEST.

One must deprecate, in conclusion, the attempt to involve Miss Braganza in a discussion of living or dead persons and personalities generally and it is necessary to mention here that, any one familiar with the background of this writer's stories could hardly connect any personal motive such as has been insinuated. Miss Braganza is the daughter of a man who is respected in all Goan circles as a great writer (despite his anti-clericalism), publicist and the only prominent Nationalist who walked out of the Legislative Council during the dictatorial regime and her uncles are equally distinguished with their connection with literary intellectual life both here and in Europe. As far as I personally know, she was a little girl, completing her studies in a Convent School in Calcutta about the time the mad Mariam Bai died in Goa. English is for her (whose mother-tongue happens to be Portuguese) a foreign language and one cannot withhold admiration for the success with which she employs its medium in contributing to the tradition of two literary families with her own literary work.

Chandor—Goa, Sept. 8.

THE MASTER'S VOICE

"And if Franco wants some explosives just deliver them and say they come from the Gas Company."

Courtesy: Le Canard Enchaine (Paris).

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500,000 YEARS OLD TOOTH

Recent storm damage to the cliffs at Black Rock, a seaside suburb of Melbourne has revealed a relic more than 500,000 years old—a tooth of an extinct species of whale. A former Commonwealth palaeontologist has described it as belonging to a form of scaldicetus. In only one other locality in the world does the genus occur, namely at Antwerp, in crag deposits of Lower Plieocene Age.

"Mariana's Madness"

To, the Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle."

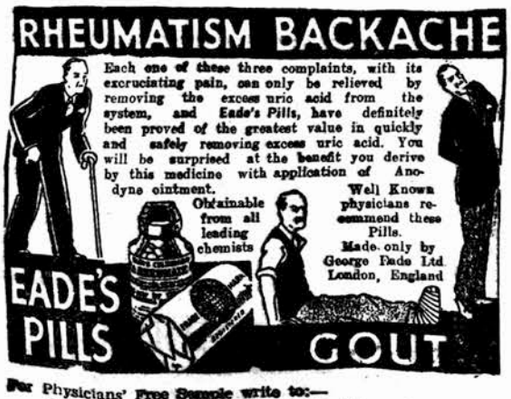
Sir,—To soothe extremely touchy tempers, I must make it clear that my story "Mariana's Madness" published in the "Bombay Chronicle", in its issue of May 3, 1936, as well as all my other stories which have appeared in your paper, are not biographies of real persons. But just products of mere fiction. The characters, too, are only imaginary constructions.

None has, therefore, the right of adjusting them to any particular person, and much less, to allege they offend the memory of the dead or hurt the susceptibilities of the living. Yours etc., Berta deMenezes Braganca.

NEW SERVICE FOR DEAF-MUTES

Long-Distance Talks By Television

"Talks" between deaf-mutes in Berlin and in Leipzig have just taken place for the first time over the television cable between the two cities. At the moment the service is an experimental one and the event was arranged by Herr Alboreghs, National Director of the League of Deaf in Germany, himself a deaf-mute. The two "speakers" conducted their conversation in the finger-signs of the deaf and dumb language and both were able clearly to understand the other's gestures.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GRAVE SITUATION IN SPAIN

ANTI-FASCIST ACTIVITIES IN ROME

Twenty Workers Arrested For Distributing Leaflets

ROME, Sept. 11.

Though it is denied that any communist plot has been revealed, authoritative quarters admit that 20 workmen have been arrested at the Terni Steel Works, north-east Rome, on charges of anti-Fascist activities financed from abroad.

It is reported that certain Fascist officials have been removed from their posts at Terni for failing to know about the trouble beforehand.

The arrested men are charged with distributing leaflets and chalking up phrases sympathising with the Spanish Government.

Rumours of a few arrests in Rome are unconfirmed.—Reuter.

Jaiprakash Narain Leaves For Patna

WARDHAGANJ, September 12.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narain left for Patna, yesterday. He has recovered from his recent illness.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

GERMANY'S AIR MIGHT PARADE

NUREMBERG, Sept. 12.

Herr Hitler beamed like a schoolboy when 400 of Germany's latest fighting planes and bombers loomed over the centre of the town, as he drove to the Congress Hall to address the Labour Front. Thousands of people cheered both Herr Hitler and the aeroplanes which are participating in Monday's big parade of Germany's air might.—Reuter.

HITLER OUT TO CREATE, NOT TO DESTROY

NUREMBERG, Sept. 12.

"I have always made it my first commandment never to destroy anything but to create, and that is just the opposite of what has been done in Russia", declared Herr Hitler. He added that Germany was not in the fortunate position of the Bolshevik Jew who possessed a superfluity of land. If they possessed the Urals and Siberia and the wheat-fields of the Ukraine, Germany under the national Socialist leadership will be swimming in plenty instead of having to fight for existence.

Referring to the four-year plan, Herr Hitler declared that nothing shall be impossible. The Labour Front signified one will, one decision, one achievement.—Reuter.

ITALY & BIRTH-RATE.

ROME, Sept. 12.

New measures to increase the birth-rate have been adopted by the Cabinet presided over by Signor Mussolini. Henceforth married men will be preferred to bachelors for all Government and municipal posts. Provinces and municipalities will be allowed more money for marriage and birth premiums. Special prizes will be given to mothers of twins and triplets, while fathers of eight children will have their children educated free—Reuter's Special.

STATE OF ALARM EXTENDED

Rebels Advancing 10 Miles Nearer Madrid

Alleged Invasion Of Portuguese Embassy

MADRID, Sept. 12.

The Special War Committee of the Cortes, at the request of the Government has extended a state of alarm and the "second degree martial law", for a further 30 days.

Parliament will meet on October 1, in conformity with the constitution.—Reuter.

Rebels Advancing 10 Miles Nearer Madrid

BURGOS, Sept. 12.

It is reported that anti-Government troops have advanced ten miles nearer Madrid. Ten Government planes were shot down in the course of fighting.

REBELS' GAINS

It is also announced that new positions completely dominating Pasajes and the commercial port of San Sebastian have been captured by anti-Government troops. A desperate battle lasting four hours ended in the withdrawal of 1,500 militiamen who left many dead.

The general staff deny the Madrid report that Huesca has been captured, and state that the Government lines are still ten miles from the town.—Reuter.

Amazing Story Of Invasion On Portuguese Embassy Related From Lisbon

LISBON, September 12.

A serious incident occured at the Portuguese Embassy in Madrid.

It is alleged that the Spanish Government militiamen invaded the Embassy and a Spanish official, who tried to stop them, was arrested, taken away and believed to have been shot.

Then, it is alleged, the militiamen with revolver in hand demanded that the Ambassador should hand them the Embassy's archieves and documents. The Ambassador refused, whereupon, it is asserted, the militiamen forced their way in the Embassy offices and set them on fire.

Following the incident, the Embassy has been transferred from Madrid to Alicante.—Reuter.

TAKING TIME BY FORELOCK?

Italy Intensifies Military Preparations

ROME, Sept. 12.

Intensification of Italy's military preparations is indicated in the announcement of Signor Mussolini to the Cabinet that special grants would be made to raise military preparations to "the necessities of the international situation and to perfect it within a certain period of time".

SELF-SUFFICIENCY POLICY

A communique states that the policy of self-sufficiency, especially with regard to raw material for military purposes, has already given noteworthy results, and will be continued with extreme vigour

EXPENDITURE

No indication is given as regards the additional amount that Italy will spend on rearmament, which will be in the sphere of mechanisation and modernisation of equipment, while the numbers of the Italian forces will continue to be reduced. From a total of nearly 1,200,000 men under arms, at the height of the Abyssinian war, the Italian army is now estimated under half a million men.—Reuter.

Salaries Of Italy's State Employees Increased

ROME, Sept. 12.

The Cabinet has decided to increase by eight per cent. the salaries of State employees, also employees of Municipalities and State-controlled organisations. The increase affects 670,000 civil servants. It is expected that the increases will be extended to black-coated workers generally. About eight million workers were involved in the recent wage increases.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

WARDHAGANJ, September 12.

Mahatma Gandhi was discharged, to-day, from the King Edward Memorial Hospital, and was escorted to Shegaon.—A.P.

HITLER'S IDEAL WOMAN

Should Rear Children And Safeguard Existence Of Race

NUREMBERG, Sept. 12.

We are determined to have no detachments of hand-grenade girls, women sharp-shooters and the like, affirmed Herr Hitler in an address to the Nazi women's organisation doubtless alluding to the Soviet women soldiers. Woman who rears children safeguards the existence of the race does more than any learned university woman said the Fuehrer. German women are not slaves. What some regard as yoke they regard as blessing.—Reuter's Special.

"POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY"

To-day's Meeting At Congress House

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee announce that in pursuance of the appeal made by Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the All-India Political Prisoners' Committee and the statement thereon by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, Sunday September 13, will be observed as "Political Prisoners' Day" in the City of Bombay. To commemorate this day, there will be a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at Congress House to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

PEACE-TIME ARMY IN ABYSSINIA

ROME, Sept. 12.

Government has decided to maintain a peace-time army of 105,000 men in Abyssinia, comprising 40,000 Italians, 40,000 Eritrean and Abyssinian Askaris and 25,000 Somali Dubats.

LATEST FIGURES.

Contrary to the earlier report it is now stated that the peacetime army in Abyssinia will comprise 14,300 Italian troops, and 40,000 Eritrean and Abyssinian Askaris and Somali Dubats. It is estimated that 150,000 Italians and Italian workmen will be required in Abyssinia to carry out the programme of road-making and other public works.—Reuter's Special.

For Entry Coupon of our Rs. 10,000 "OBJECTS" COMPETITION

See Page 33

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

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8. MATRIMONIAL

A virgin, Saraswath, Gouda Saraswath, or of any other Brahman community, educated and well accomplished, to marry a young Gouda Saraswath Brahman Bachelor of Koundaanya Gothra, well cultured and good personality, a Marine Engineering candidate serving in one of the principal major ports in the Government of India service and drawing about rupees one hundred per mensem. Correspondence strictly private and confidential. Apply to Box No. 6904, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—80 Entrants for Station Master's and Signaller's Courses. Allowance Rs. 30 and 20. Apply with -|1|6 to the: Rly. Telegraph Training School, Barh-shah-boola, Delhi. (6903).

Wanted Experienced Stenographer and Correspondence Clerk. Apply with testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 60, "Bombay Chronicle."

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

For Sugar Factories: Sugar Technologist with foreign qualification and long experience of big Indian Factories is just free to take charge of Manufacturing as well as Engineering Dept. of one or more factories conveniently situated. Can also arrange entire staff. For terms apply to Box No. 6810, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS

Wanted all to qualify for our Free II Class Travel Offer. For particulars see current issue of My Magazine of India. Single copy Annas Two. Available at all News Agents or direct from 31, Broadway, Madras. (6928).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gandhi Predictions.—State your time and date of birth or writing or any flower. One year reading with character Re. 1. Five years Rs. 2-8-0. Extensive Rs. 8. Testimonials highest from world. Prof. Sanjivarao (Predictor of Gandhiji's release). The Great Indian Astrological Hall, Kasimkota, Vizag. District (S. India.) (6807).

136. SILK-COTTON-WOOL.

Novelty in Sarie Borders—Brocade Sarie borders in silk, half-fine, and real gold and silver thread in various registered patterns and colours recently introduced by the Swadeshi Silk & Ribbon Mills Co., Benares, can be had from Messrs. Kanti Lal & Co., Mulji Jetha Market, Chandra Chawk, Bombay 2. (6806).

"INVENTION IN CALENDARS"

A novel combination of English and Islamic Calendars for 1937, on Attractive Art Card. Sample Annas 2|-. Agents wanted—100 to 300 per cent profit.

KHAN BROTHERS,
440, Victoria Garden Road,
BOMBAY 8.
6923.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER

Indispensable to all Railway servants and Commercial firms dealing with Railways. Saviour of Station Masters, Goods and Booking Clerks from Audit debits. Highly spoken by Press and Railway. Price Rs. 2|-. Apply to Author, K. J. Limaye, Chief Goods Clerk, M. S. M. Ry., Rayapuram, Madras.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A widow with four children ran to a police station in the early hours of Friday with two of her teeth in her hands.

She told the police that one Sathwa Sidoo had punched her mouth and knocked out her teeth. Sidoo was taken into custody.

"Fond Of Drinks"

It is alleged that Sidoo had persuaded her to stay with him. The woman refused to, as, she alleged, he was fond of drinks and had no work.

While the woman was coming out of a house at Nagpada after doing work as a domestic servant, Sidoo caught hold of her and is alleged to have knocked her teeth out in the presence of her four children.

Sidoo was remanded at the Mazagon Court.

Surprise was in store for a mill-worker who went home on Thursday night to take his food.

The mill-worker was on night duty. He saw, it is alleged, two mill-operatives in his house—one opening a trunk and the other keeping a watch outside the room.

An alarm was raised and the two mill-workers—Jernada Idoo (25) and Sahebali Abdulla (22) were taken into custody.

They were allowed bail at the Mazagon Court to-day.

Several "sutta" arrests were made by the City Police following raids on Thursday and Friday nights.

Mahadeo Ramchandra, alleged to have been receiving satta bets at Ghorapdeo, Byculla, on Thursday, was remanded on bail at the Mazagon Court.

Ganpat Shivram and Dagdu Shivram, arrested following a raid on a passage on the ground floor of a chawl at Kamatipura on Thursday, were released on bail. Note books, cash and money were it is stated, seized from the place.

Holiday Raids.

Ten arrests were made yesterday following two raids—one at Dongri Street and the other at Musjid Bunder Road—by the Gambling Squad It is alleged that satta transactions were going on at both the places.. They were remanded on bail at Mazagaon, to-day.

Harpet Jetha, Jamnadas Karsondas, Maruti Shamboo and Ismail Mohmed were arrested at Musjid Bunder Road.

At Dongri, Arjun Chopsi, Kuverji Velji, Devshankar, Jewraj Naga, and Motichand were arrested.

Anonymous letters received by the Nagpada police have cast a veil of mystery over the death of Chalkiya Nagayya on August 30 last at Kamatipura.

The brother of the dead man had told the Coroner that he did not suspect any foul play A doctor opined that death was due to cholera.

The Chemical Analyser's report, read to-day, stated however that death was due to "fracture of skull and extensive intracranial haemorrhage, probably due to a fall."

The police have received some anonymous letters from persons who have made allegations of violence against the dead man. The Coroner issued a proclamation asking persons to come forward and give evidence. The date fixed for the inquest is September 23.

5 ARRESTS UNDER GAMING ACT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five persons were arrested by the Agripada Police at 10 this morning, in a building at Dhobighat, Jacob Circle, under the Gaming Act.

Armed with a warrant from the Commissioner of Police, Sub-Inspector D. B. Desai and some constables entered the Wood Depot, at Dholkawala's Wadi, a shop alleged to be run by Mahomed Sabuvala.

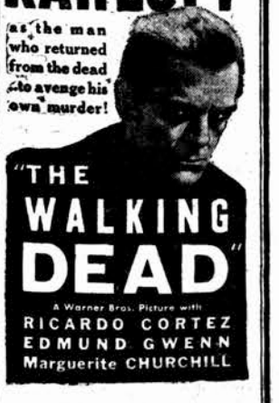
Five persons were found inside the depot. The police recovered several race chits, sutta chits and cash. The men were marched to the Station.

It was about a month ago that Deputy Inspector Winton and Sergeant Cairn raided the same place and arrested four persons under the Gaming Act and the case is still pending before the Mazagaon Court.

It would appear that Mahomed Sabuvala, who is alleged to be the man behind the show at Dhobighat, has defied the police several times asking them openly to arrest and implicate him, if they could.

So far they have not been able to arrest him. He will, however, be summoned to the Court in the above case, as the depot stands in his name.

OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


KARLOFF
as the man who returned from the dead to avenge his own murder!
"THE WALKING DEAD"
A Warner Bros. Picture with
RICARDO CORTEZ
EDMUND GWENN
Marguerite CHURCHILL

Book in advance
'Phone 21200.

"SIMPLY SPLENDID ! !"

This is what they remark after enjoying
SHALINI CINETONE'S & INDIA'S
Ist Rural Musical Super

"SAVKARI PASH"

directed by
BABURAO PAINTER

India's Greatest Cine-artist
NOW IN
5TH GLAMOROUS WEEK
at
MAJESTIC

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
On Sat., Sun., and Holidays.

NEED OF SPEED LIMIT URGED

Bombay Tenants Committee Supports Corporator's Resolution

(From A Correspondent)

A meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Central Committee was held on Thursday at the Servants of India Society with Mr. P. D. Kesaria in the chair.

The letter received from the "A Ward" Congress Committee appointing Mr. M. G. Desai as its representative on the Central Committee was read and Mr. Desai was cordially welcomed by the other members.

The Committee then expressed its regret at not receiving the decision of the Municipal Commissioner, regarding the reduction of Rs. 4-8-0 in the rents of ex-Improvement Chawls and urged him to implement the Corporation resolution at an early date.

As regards the letters received from Messrs. G. N. Desai and S. D. Nanalkar the candidates for the "C Ward" Municipal bye-election, the Committee decided to request them to issue their electoral manifestoes outlining their views on the tenants' rights and the general reforms of the Municipal administration and resolved to postpone its decision as to the support of any of those candidates till there after.

Speed Limit Needed

The Committee then welcomed Sir. J. B. Behram's resolution recently adopted by the Corporation regarding the imposition of speed limit on all vehicles in the city and urged Municipal authorities to request Government, in particular to (1) impose a general limit of 30 miles in Bombay and 20 miles in specially crowded areas and (2) to compel all drivers to stop their vehicles as they approached a tramcar that was stationary or about to stop for the safety of the tram passengers.

The Committee then resolved to hold a series of public meetings in Bhuleshwar, Kamatipura, Madanpura and other areas and to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

(1) Rents of all small tenements should be reduced by 50 per cent.

(2) Landlords should be urged to give all facilities to their tenants in accordance with the terms of the Charter.

(3) Government should be urged to pass a law to impose restrictions on rents, and

(4) Congress and other political parties should be requested to incorporate the tenants' demands in their election manifestoes.

Finally the Committee thanked the Imamwada Tenants' Committee for its contribution of Rs. 10/- and resolved to request all associated organisations to send their quotas at early date.

SUICIDE PACT INQUEST

BOMBAY: Saturday.

"He was a scoundrel and he ruined the life of a girl."

Thus declared the City Coroner to-day in his address to the Jury at the inquest on Nusserwanjee S. Irani (50), and Bai Banoobai D. Siganporia (20), who committed suicide in a room at Bohra Bazaar Street recently.

The girl Banoobai who was staying with her parents at Frere Road, evidence showed, was on intimate terms with Irani, who stayed opposite her some months ago.

On August 29 last, the girl left her house as usual in the morning and did not return home. The relatives started a search and went to Irani's room. There was no response to the cries, the Police were informed and the room was broken open. It was then discovered that the girl lay dead on bed and Irani himself in a very serious condition. Irani died later.

A letter in the hand-writing of Irani stated that both of them had entered into a suicide pact.

Tehminabai, mother of the girl, stated to-day that she lived opposite Irani's house but when they got an inkling of the intrigue, she removed to another locality. That was about five months ago.

The Chemical Analyser's report was read to the Jury to-day. It showed that the girl had been in a delicate condition for the last four months.

Verdict: "Opium poisoning which they voluntarily administered to themselves in a suicide pact."

Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, Chairman of Tata Sons, Ltd., and Lady Saklatvala are now in England.

(Photos by Pearl Freeman)

Lady Jamshedji Duggan, now in England, was recently presented at the Buckhingham Palace.

(Photo by Pearl Freeman)

Mr. Y. M. Trilokekar, M.A., Professor of French, Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona, has secured the rare distinction O. A. (Officer d'Academie) from Paris, for proficiency in French.

ARYA SAMAJIST'S RETURN FROM TOUR

Pt. Ayodhyaprasad who had gone to attend and represent the Arya Samaj in the session of Parliament of Religious held in Chicago in 1933 and later carried on his missionary work in South America, British and Dutch Guiana etc. returns to India by s. s. "Conte Russo" on Monday next.

A reception has been arranged by the Arya Samaj, Bombay, at Ballard Pier, Rev. Pt. Ayodhya will halt in Bombay for about a fortnight. Public lectures have been arranged in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road, during his stay in Bombay.

MONSOON STRONG IN U. P.

Rainfall Nearly General In Konkan

POONA, Sept. 12.

The monsoon has been strong in Northeast India and United Provinces and locally heavy falls have occurred in Bihar, Gaya reporting eight inches. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana, and Konkan and local in Burma, East Central India, East and North Punjab and Gujarat.

A few falls have occurred in West Central Provinces, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces and Southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Gaya 8 inches; Cherrapunji 7; Mymensingh 5; Akyab and Darjeeling 4 each; Daltonganj 3; Dhubri, Boora, Hazaribagh, Purnea and Patna 2 each; and Cuttack, Cawnpore, Bahriach, Mainpuri, Rawalpindi and Baroda 1¼ each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will continue widespread in Northeast India, and United Provinces and local thunderstorms will occur in central parts of the country and western Himalayas.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12-9-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .027 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.6 degrees 0.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.4 degrees (normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 164 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.43 inches

Total rainfall during the month 5.19 inches

Total rainfall during the year 55.58 inches

Weather remark: Showers

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 12-9-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.1 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.02 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ALL RECORDS SMASHED!

!!!

PT. JAWAHIR

Says:

"Civil Liberty is the Birthright of every Human being!"

And here is a Rajput who fights for Civil Liberty.

WHEN DEATH & LIFE Struggle, what happens?

See it on the Screen

You may believe it or not But All Bombay rushed to see INDIAN TARZAN CHANDRARAO KADAM in Hot Blood

Alias BHARAT-KA-LAL

A Harishchandrarao Art Production

Supported by: Miss PHIROZE, Mr. BHAGWAN, the Comedian, SHAH NAWAZ and KHATOON

Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

Minerva Talkies LAMINGTON ROAD.

NOT BREAKING AWAY FROM CONGRESS

Bengal Unanimous On Issues Of Reforms And Communal Decision

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10.
(By Mail.)

"Congressmen and Congress-minded in Bengal feel that agitation for the rejection of the new constitution and non-agitation for the rejection of the Communal decision cannot logically and consistently go together," declared Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, who is on a short visit to Delhi, in the course of an interview to the Associated Press.

As regards the resolution passed by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and its Executive Council recently, Mr. Bose said: Bengal stands united to-day in the fight for freedom. She will carry on an unceasing campaign both inside and outside the legislatures for the rejection of the new constitution and what is involved in it, namely, the rejection of the Communal decision of the Imperial Government. The decision of the B.P.C.C. of August 16 last is clear and unequivocal.

NATIONALISTS AND ELECTIONS.

Asked as to whether the Congress Nationalists of Bengal were going to contest the coming elections as against the Congress, Mr. Bose replied that the leading members of the Congress Nationalist Party of Bengal had become office-bearers and members of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Asked whether there was any foundation for the rumour that Bengal would break away from the Congress on the issue of the Communal decision, Mr. Bose said: "I believe the report has been spread by persons alarmed at the unity achieved by Bengal Congressmen. I shall tell you at once that Bengal has no intention of breaking away from the Congress. It will be my duty as substitute member of the Working Committee of the Congress and also of the All-India Parliamentary Committee and of its Executive Committee to explain Bengal's view-point clearly and firmly; and I have every hope that it will be appreciated and accepted all over the country."—A. P.

It is reported from Patna the Up and Down Grand Chord Line has been blocked between Gujhandi and Gurpa due to continuous rain.

Last Show of
SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
MIGHTIEST MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
which has entertained Millions in South India

'GARUDA GARVA BHANGAM'

LIVELY COMEDY — CHARMING SONGS — SWEET MUSIC — GOOD RECORDING.

Featuring:—
MISS MOHANAMBAL,
VIDWAN SREENIVASAN
M. R. SUBRAMANIAM
and other well-known stars will be shown at your favourite THEATRE

PLAZA
SUNDAY
13th September
AT 10 A.M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82m.)

SUNDAY, Sept. 13

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Empire Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service, from Ferme Park Baptist Church Hornsey. 9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements. 9-45 p.m. A Recital by Basil Parsons (Baritone). 10 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
31.36 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

11-0 a.m. S.B. Light Classical Music. By Aftabe Muzeki Faizkhan of Baroda. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-30 p.m. S.B.: "Dictaphone" One Act musical play in Hindustani. Presented by L. H. Ghelani and his Party.
1-0 p.m. S.B: The Continental Quintet.
4-30 p.m: Recital of East Indian Songs. By Michael D'Mello and his Party "Aishim poram noco saiba canche dusminala" "Varadala nai paize vazantram". "Saglim hanstan begun ye kausal." "Shetvalliachi pori tum fatma bai". Accompanied by Alex Fernandes and his Orchestra.
5-15 p.m: Variety Programme. By Shri Samartha Sangit Vidyalaya. Conducted by R. G. Phatak.
6-30 p.m: Evensong Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay.
7-45 p.m: A Band Concert. By St. Mary's High School Band. Under the direction of Rev. J. Arxe, S.J.
8-50 p.m.: Talk (English) "Ten Minutes of Good Health" by Anem.
9-0 p.m: News in English.
9-10 p.m: News in Hindi.
9-25 p.m: Been Solos. by Prof. Mohomed Khan.
10-0 p.m: Gazal and Quwalis. By Ahmed Dilawar. Assisted by the V.U.B. Indian Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s

8-36 a.m: Instrumental Music. The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. Vocal Music Bengali.
8-46 a.m. Krishna Chandra Dey.
9-6 a.m: Indubala.
9-21 a.m: Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy, Duet.
9-31 a.m. Usharany—Kirtan. Instrumental Music.
9-46 a.m: The Betar Orchestra—(contd.) A Short Classical Programme
9-56 a.m: Gopal Chandra Mukherjee—Dhrupad.
10-6 a.m. Zamiruddin Khan—Kheyal.
10-21 a.m: Sachin Deb Burman—Thungri.
10-36 a.m: Damodar Misra—Thungri.
10-46 a.m: Talk (Bengali). "Stage and Screen". By Parimal Goswamy.
11-6 a.m: S.B.: Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Sunday Morning Concert. Relayed from "Firpo's Restaurant. Interval Item Artiste. Margaret Fraser. Duff—Contralto. News in English.
6-6 p.m. S.B: Church Service Relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral.
7-21 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Ayurved and Unemployment" by Mahamahopadhyaya Gana Nath Sen. Vocal Music (Bengali).
7-36 p.m. Maya Devi.
7-51 p.m. Bani Ganguly.
8-6 p.m. Kamala Roy.
8-21 p.m. Amiya Sircar.
8-36 p.m. Instrumental Music Sarode Solo Bishwa Nath Chakravarty.
8-51 p.m. News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. S.B. News in English.
9-21 p.m. S.B. Selected Solos Theodore Challiapine—Bass. Mark Hambourg—Pianist.
9-36 p.m. Gramophone Records.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Naat. By Wilayat Khan of Delhi. Chorus (Supported by A. I. R. Artists.)
8-10 a.m.: A.I.R. Orchestra Gun Kali.
8-15 a.m.: Saraswati Bai of Bombay Classic Music.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for pleasure." No. 2. Breakfast. By Sneh Lata Verma.
9-0 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool & New York Closing. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.
9-35 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Gujri.
9-45 a.m. Wilayat Khan (a) "Bahut kuchh dhum hai roz-i-jaza ki
Kahin us se na ho pursish jafa ki" (Majruh.)
(b) "Josh-i-arman men khayal-i-rukh-i-zeba na raha
Kasrat-i-shauq se yara-i-tamasha na raha" (Hasrat Mohani.)
10-0 a.m. A Classical Programme. (Recorded.)
1-0 p.m.: Indian Recorded Music.
5-30 p.m.: A.I.R. Orchestra, Puria Dhanasri.
5-40 p.m.: Wilayat Khan. "Woh nim waada kar ke faramosh ho gae, Umidwar hosh se behosh gae." (Dagh.)
5-50 p.m. Afzal Husain. "Hai justo-ju keh khub se hai khubtar kahan, Ab therti hai dekhiye ja kar nazar kahan." (Hali.)
6-0 p.m. Dance Melodies. Mukerji—Violin. Sardar—Violin. Karrar—Harmonium. Sabiri—Sarangi. Haidar—Sitar. Malang—Tabla.
6-15 p.m.: Wilayat Khan. Dadra
6-20 p.m.: 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani.)
6-30 p.m.: 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English.)
6-40 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. Classical Music.
7-0 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala
7-30 p.m.: "For Villagers Only."
8-30 p.m.: Talk (Hindustani). "The Vanishing Past." No. 2. Customs and Manners. By M. Asaf Ali.
8-45 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m.: 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
9-45 p.m.: Talk (English): By J. G. Acheson, C.I.E. "Along the Frontier." No. 2. Waziristan, Wazirs and Mahsuds. A series of Talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier, from Baluchistan to Chittagong.
10-0 p.m.: A Studio Concert W. Chapman: Baritone J. B. Prestley: Violin. Rhoda Binge. Leonard Papworth: Pianoforte Duets. Madame Shergil: Accompaniste

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UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SINDHIS

SUKKUR, Sept. 11.

The problem of unemployment among the educated Sindhis is becoming acute day by day.

For 24 vacancies of police constables, no less than 1,300 candidates applied. The Superintendent of Police selected 8 Hindus and 6 Muslims.—United Press.

"HIGH-HANDED AND ARBITRARY"

Ward Congress Condemns Action Against Masani

The Council of Management of the 'G Ward' District Congress at its meeting held on the 11th inst. in the Committee's office has passed the following resolution:

This meeting of the Council of Management of 'G Ward' D. C. C. emphatically condemns the action of the Punjab Government in serving an order on Mr. M. R. Masani asking him to leave the Punjab in 24 hours and considers it as an attack on the most elementary rights of citizenship and deporting him from the Province.

This meeting further condemns the action of the Governor-General in refusing to allow the discussion on the motion of Mr. Satyamurthi relating to the action of the Punjab Government in the matter stated above. This Council condemns as the actual ratification of the most high-handed and arbitrary action on the part of the Punjab Government and a further denial of the most elementary rights of freedom of expression.

MR. RIDLEY'S NEW JOB

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

Mr. S. Ridley, I. C. S., Finance Secretary to the Government of Sind, it is learnt, has been appointed as Secretary to the Agent-General for India, in South Africa in place of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Ridley leaves Karachi sometime next—United Press.

ROXY
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.

BOMBAY TALKIES'
Achhut Kanya
STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI
Ashok Kumar.
For TWO MONTHS it has been attracting THOUSANDS.
COME and SEE IT TO-DAY!
9th WEEK

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 13, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 26, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 8, 1306
Hightide: 10-47 22-57
Lowtide: 4-20 17-04
Sunrise: 6h 20m
Sunset: 6h 44m.

Political Prisoners' Day: Public meeting at Congress House, 6 p.m.

Monday, September 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, September 15.

Municipal By-Election in 'C' Ward, last day for nomination papers.

PATHARE PRABHU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., will be held at Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao's Bungalow at Khar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

INDRAKUMAR BANGERA CRICKET CHALLENGE SHIELD

The final of the above Shield will be replayed between the Vidyadayini Sports Club and the Kanara Young Cricketers to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the Esplanade Maidan.

ADDRESS TO SJT. K. P. KHANDKE

An address will be presented to Sjt. Kondaji Pandurang Khandke, J. P. on the occasion of his 61st birthday celebration at Madhav Baug (near C. P. Tank) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Rao Bahadur Maneklal Lallubhai will preside.

IMPRESSIONS OF PALESTINE AND EUROPE

Under the auspices of I.L.I. Hall, Burrows Lane, Dabul, Prof. A. Correia Fernandes will deliver a public lecture on "Impressions of Palestine and Europe", to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Mr. A. L. Colaco will preside.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The lectures of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala will begin in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY ANDHRA CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Andhra Co-op. Credit Society writes: The fourth annual general meeting of the Society will be held at the Society's premises, Palm Mansions, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.).

Immediately after the meeting there will be a 'Social' at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) when all Andhras are invited to attend.

ON THE STAGE IN ENGLISH!
Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's
Magnificent Four-Act Musical Dream Fantasy from the ARABIAN NIGHTS
Entertainment—
ABU HASSAN
(THE SLEEPER AWAKENED)
with a cast of
100 PLAYERS!
including
SUNALINI DEVI
and the famous Paris Dancer
INDRADEV
Now Playing at
THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 P.M. ONLY
Prices: Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 and 1-2
Plans Open. Book Now.

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WELLINGTON—"Jahanara." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Lahari Lala." Time as usual.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The 24th annual general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

A meeting of the members of the party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Upanagar Chhavani, Vile Parle.

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the registered office of the Society.

CONCERT AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Khar, there will be a music (vocal) performance by Miss Rajam of Madura to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the C. K. P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI PUNJAB JAIN BHARATRI SABHA

An ordinary general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon at the office of Seth Ratanchand Mukandlal Jain Patwa Chawl, Javeri Bazar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Doctrine of the Heart" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY AT VILE PARLE

Under the joint auspices of Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri Congress Committees and Bombay Suburban District Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting to observe All-India Political Prisoners' Day, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in Chhavni Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle.

Miss Rajam, the talented daughter of the late Mr. Pushpavanam, is giving a charity concert to-day at Khar.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:

The candidates who have applied for the ensuing Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha Examinations are informed that the examinations will be held to-day (Sunday) from 11 a.m. at Dadar, Indian Education Society Girls' School and at Girgaum, the Gokhale Education Society High School.

Candidates are requested to be present at 10-30 a.m. at their respective centres. Hall tickets can be had from their Pracharaks or the office of the Sabha, Hughes Road, Motor House, Bombay 7. Tele. No. 40291.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi). Prof. Ramdevaji will deliver a special lecture on "Arya Samaj and Sanatan Dharma".

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd) to-day (Sunday) Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Importance of Samskar" at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Bhagvad Gita" today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

'C' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the Committee Members and Ward Workers will go for enrolling Congress members in 'C' Ward to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) Workers are requested to be present in time at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Mr. Swamy of the Yoga Physical Gymkhana will deliver a lecture on "Perfection to Yoga" and demonstrate the possibilities of control of mind and body in the Asthika Samaj House at Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran of the League of Nation's Union will preside.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Exhibition Committee, a meeting of the citizens of the Ratnagiri District residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Shri Madhao Maharaj Shinde Hall, Navelkar Lane, Sandhurst Road, opposite Vanita Vishram, Girgaum, when the objects and scope of the Agricultural Village uplift and educational Exhibition to be held at Kanakavali, Taluka Deogad by the end of October next will be explained.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSEE UNION

Under the auspices of the University Students' Parsee Union, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. B. M. Mistry on "Lives and political ideals of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Wacha" at the Tutorial High School (Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road) at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

PARMANAND-TIVREKAR ANNIVERSARIES

Under the auspices of the Vaishya Literary and Social Club, the anniversaries of the late Messrs. N. M. Parmanand and G. K. Tivrekar will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. and on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. respectively at the Club premises, 25, Ekadashi Building, Parekh Street, Girgaum) when Mr. S. B. Kokate and Mr. S. D. Mainkar will preside and Messrs. V. M. Kande and N. G. Vasaikar will be the main speakers.

LECTURE ON "THE FILM IN THE NATIONAL LIFE"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture on "The Film in the National Life" in the Central Cinema, Girgaum, today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. Mr. S. S. Cameron, will preside.

"Savkari Pash," Shalini Cinetone's Rural Musical Picture will be shown at 10 a.m. immediately after the lecture.

Admission will be on presentation of admission cards issued to the members of the Association. Members wishing to invite their Teacher-friends interested in the Association can obtain cards on personal application to the Secretaries.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of Heads of Schools and Secondary Teachers convened by the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association was held in the Secondary Training College on Thursday. Mr. S. S. Cameron, Principal of the Secondary Training College was in the chair.

The meeting appointed a Special Committee in order to enrol members for the Reception Committee of the Presidency Conference.

The membership fee of the Conference is fixed as follows:

1. Reception Committee Membership:
(a) School in Bombay and Suburbs Rs. 5.
(b) Member in Bombay and Suburbs Rs. 2.
2. School in the Presidency outside Bombay and Suburbs Rs. 5.
Teacher in the Presidency outside Bombay and Suburbs Re. 1.

The first meeting of the Special Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the S. T. College

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

Under the auspices of the North Kanara G. S. B. Sangh, Mr. H. Shanker Rao, ex-Controller of Currency will deliver a speech on "Konkani Proverbs" at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Sangh's Hall, Save House, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaum.

NAGERSHETH NAVCHETAN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Nagersheth Navchetan (Free) Night High School, Mahatma Mulde, a drama will be staged by the Shreyaskar Seva Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
WILL HAY
In His Greatest Comedy
"WHERE THERE'S A WILL"
with
GINA MALO, HARTLEY POWER

REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
C. M. WOOLF Presents THE CAPITOL FILM PRODUCTION
CLIVE BROOK
HELEN VINSON
In LOVE IN EXILE
Adapted from
His Majesty's Pyjamas
With MARY CARLISLE
Directed by ALFRED L. WERKER
GENERAL FILM DISTRIBUTORS LTD
BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY!

NOT BREAKING AWAY FROM CONGRESS

Bengal Unanimous On Issues Of Reforms And Communal Decision

NEW DELHI, Sept. 10.
(By Mail.)

"Congressmen and Congress-minded in Bengal feel that agitation for the rejection of the new constitution and non-agitation for the rejection of the Communal decision cannot logically and consistently go together," declared Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, acting President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, who is on a short visit to Delhi, in the course of an interview to the Associated Press.

As regards the resolution passed by the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and its Executive Council recently, Mr. Bose said: Bengal stands united to-day in the fight for freedom. She will carry on an unceasing campaign both inside and outside the legislatures for the rejection of the new constitution and what is involved in it, namely, the rejection of the Communal decision of the Imperial Government. The decision of the B.P.C.C. of August 16 last is clear and unequivocal.

NATIONALISTS AND ELECTIONS.

Asked as to whether the Congress Nationalists of Bengal were going to contest the coming elections as against the Congress, Mr. Bose replied that the leading members of the Congress Nationalist Party of Bengal had become office-bearers and members of the Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Asked whether there was any foundation for the rumour that Bengal would break away from the Congress on the issue of the Communal decision, Mr. Bose said: "I believe the report has been spread by persons alarmed at the unity achieved by Bengal Congressmen. I shall tell you at once that Bengal has no intention of breaking away from the Congress. It will be my duty as substitute member of the Working Committee of the Congress and also of the All-India Parliamentary Committee and of its Executive Committee to explain Bengal's view-point clearly and firmly; and I have every hope that it will be appreciated and accepted all over the country."—A. P.

It is reported from Patna the Up and Down Grand Chord Line has been blocked between Gujhandi and Gurpa due to continuous rain.

Last Show of
SUPER TAMIL TALKIE
MIGHTIEST MYTHOLOGICAL MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
which has entertained Millions in South India

'GARUDA GARVA BHANGAM'

LIVELY COMEDY — CHARMING SONGS — SWEET MUSIC — GOOD RECORDING.

Featuring:—
MISS MOHANAMBAL,
VIDWAN SREENIVASAN
M. R. SUBRAMANIAM
and other well-known stars will be shown at your favourite THEATRE

PLAZA
SUNDAY
13th September
AT 10 A.M.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—
GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82m.)

SUNDAY, Sept. 13

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The BBC Empire Orchestra. 8-30 p.m. A Religious Service, from Ferme Park Baptist Church Hornsey. 9-20 p.m. Musical Interlude. 9-25 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary and Announcements. 9-45 p.m. A Recital by Basil Parsons (Baritone). 10 p.m. Mantovani and his Tipica Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.
31.36 metres, 9,565 kc/s.

11-0 a.m. S.B. Light Classical Music. By Aftabe Muzeki Faizkhan of Baroda. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
12-30 p.m. S.B.: "Dictaphone" One Act musical play in Hindustani. Presented by L. H. Ghelani and his Party.
1-0 p.m. S.B: The Continental Quintet.
4-30 p.m: Recital of East Indian Songs. By Michael D'Mello and his Party "Aishim poram noco saiba canche dusminala" "Varadala nai paize vazantram". "Saglim hanstan begun ye kausal." "Shetvalliachi pori tum fatma bai". Accompanied by Alex Fernandes and his Orchestra.
5-15 p.m: Variety Programme. By Shri Samartha Sangit Vidyalaya. Conducted by R. G. Phatak.
6-30 p.m: Evensong Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay.
7-45 p.m: A Band Concert. By St. Mary's High School Band. Under the direction of Rev. J. Arxe. S.J.
8-50 p.m.: Talk (English) "Ten Minutes of Good Health" by Anem.
9-0 p.m: News in English.
9-10 p.m: News in Hindi.
9-25 p.m: Been Solos. by Prof. Mohomed Khan.
10-0 p.m: Gazal and Quwalis. By Ahmed Dilawar. Assisted by the V.U.B. Indian Orchestra.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s.
49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s

8-36 a.m: Instrumental Music. The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by Tarak Nath Dey. Vocal Music Bengali.
8-46 a.m. Krishna Chandra Dey.
9-6 a.m: Indubala.
9-21 a.m: Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy, Duet.
9-31 a.m. Usharany—Kirtan. Instrumental Music.
9-46 a.m: The Betar Orchestra—(contd.) A Short Classical Programme
9-56 a.m: Gopal Chandra Mukherjee—Dhrupad.
10-6 a.m. Zamiruddin Khan—Kheyal.
10-21 a.m: Sachin Deb Burman—Thungri.
10-36 a.m: Damodar Misra—Thungri.
10-46 a.m: Talk (Bengali). "Stage and Screen". By Parimal Goswamy.
11-6 a.m: S.B.: Robert Pikler and his Hungarian Orchestra. Sunday Morning Concert. Relayed from "Firpo's Restaurant. Interval Item Artiste. Margaret Fraser. Duff—Contralto. News in English.
6-6 p.m. S.B: Church Service Relayed from St. Paul's Cathedral.
7-21 p.m. Talk (Bengali): "Ayurved and Unemployment" by Mahamahopadhyaya Gana Nath Sen. Vocal Music (Bengali).
7-36 p.m. Maya Devi.
7-51 p.m. Bani Ganguly.
8-6 p.m. Kamala Roy.
8-21 p.m. Amiya Sircar.
8-36 p.m. Instrumental Music Sarode Solo Bishwa Nath Chakravarty.
8-51 p.m. News in Bengali.
9-6 p.m. S.B. News in English.
9-21 p.m. S.B. Selected Solos Theodore Challiapine—Bass. Mark Hambourg—Pianist.
9-36 p.m. Gramophone Records.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

8-0 a.m. Naat. By Wilayat Khan of Delhi. Chorus (Supported by A. I. R. Artists.)
8-10 a.m.: A.I.R. Orchestra Gun Kali.
8-15 a.m.: Saraswati Bai of Bombay Classic Music.
8-45 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "Cooking for pleasure." No. 2. Breakfast. By Sneh Lata Verma.
9-0 a.m. Cotton Prices: Liverpool & New York Closing. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala. Classical Music.
9-35 a.m. Malang Khan. Sur Bahar—Gujri.
9-45 a.m. Wilayat Khan (a) "Bahut kuchh dhum hai roz-i-jaza ki
Kahin us se na ho pursish jafa ki" (Majruh.)
(b) "Josh-i-arman men khayal-i-rukh-i-zeba na raha
Kasrat-i-shauq se yara-i-tamasha na raha" (Hasrat Mohani.)
10-0 a.m. A Classical Programme. (Recorded.)
1-0 p.m.: Indian Recorded Music.
5-30 p.m.: A.I.R. Orchestra, Puria Dhanasri.
5-40 p.m.: Wilayat Khan. "Woh nim waada kar ke faramosh ho gae. Umidwar hosh se behosh gae." (Dagh.)
5-50 p.m. Afzal Husain. "Hai justo-ju keh khub se hai khubtar kahan. Ab therti hai dekhiye ja kar nazar kahan." (Hali.)
6-0 p.m. Dance Melodies. Mukerji—Violin. Sardar—Violin. Karrar—Harmonium. Sabiri—Sarangi. Haidar—Sitar. Malang—Tabla.
6-15 p.m.: Wilayat Khan. Dadra
6-20 p.m.: 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani.)
6-30 p.m.: 1st News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English.)
6-40 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. Classical Music.
7-0 p.m. Ashiq Ali Khan of Patiala
7-30 p.m.: "For Villagers Only."
8-30 p.m.: Talk (Hindustani). "The Vanishing Past." No. 2. Customs and Manners. By M. Asaf Ali.
8-45 p.m. Saraswati Bai of Bombay. Classical Music.
9-15 p.m. 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (Hindustani).
9-30 p.m.: 2nd News Bulletin and Weather Report. (English).
9-45 p.m.: Talk (English): By J. G. Acheson, C.I.E. "Along the Frontier." No. 2. Waziristan, Wazirs, and Mahsuds. A series of Talks on the peoples and countries of the Frontier, from Baluchistan to Chittagong.
10-0 p.m.: A Studio Concert W. Chapman: Baritone J. B. Prestley: Violin. Rhoda Binge. Leonard Papworth: Pianoforte Duets. Madame Sheregil: Accompaniste

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UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SINDHIS

SUKKUR, Sept. 11.

The problem of unemployment among the educated Sindhis is becoming acute day by day.

For 24 vacancies of police constables, no less than 1,300 candidates applied. The Superintendent of Police selected 8 Hindus and 6 Muslims.—United Press.

"HIGH-HANDED AND ARBITRARY"

Ward Congress Condemns Action Against Masani

The Council of Management of the 'G Ward' District Congress at its meeting held on the 11th inst. in the Committee's office has passed the following resolution:

This meeting of the Council of Management of 'G Ward' D. C. C. emphatically condemns the action of the Punjab Government in serving an order on Mr. M. R. Masani asking him to leave the Punjab in 24 hours and considers it as an attack on the most elementary rights of citizenship and deporting him from the Province.

This meeting further condemns the action of the Governor-General in refusing to allow the discussion on the motion of Mr. Satyamurthi relating to the action of the Punjab Government in the matter stated above. This Council condemns as the actual ratification of the most high-handed and arbitrary action on the part of the Punjab Government and a further denial of the most elementary rights of freedom of expression.

MR. RIDLEY'S NEW JOB

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

Mr. S. Ridley, I. C. S., Finance Secretary to the Government of Sind, it is learnt, has been appointed as Secretary to the Agent-General for India, in South Africa in place of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Ridley leaves Karachi sometime next—United Press.

ROXY
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday 2-45 p.m.
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Achhut Kanya
STARRING:

DEVIKA RANI
Ashok Kumar.
For TWO MONTHS it has been attracting THOUSANDS.
COME and SEE IT TO-DAY!
9th WEEK

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 13, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 26, 1355
Parsi: Farvardin 8, 1306
Hightide: 10-47 22-57
Lowtide: 4-20 17-04
Sunrise: 6h 26m
Sunset: 6h 44m.

Political Prisoners' Day: Public meeting at Congress House, 6 p.m.

Monday, September 14.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, September 15.

Municipal By-Election in 'C' Ward, last day for nomination papers.

PATHARE PRABHU CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The annual general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., will be held at Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao's Bungalow at Khar to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

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WEST END—"Lahari Lala." Time as usual.

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION

The 24th annual general meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-40 p.m. (S.T.)

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

A public concert will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Vidyalaya Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS SOCIALISTS

A meeting of the members of the party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Upanagar Chhavani, Vile Parle.

BOMBAY HINDU CO-OP. HOUSING SOCIETY LTD.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd., will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the registered office of the Society.

CONCERT AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, Khar, there will be a music (vocal) performance by Miss Rajam of Madura to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the C. K. P. Club Hall, Linking Road, Khar.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by Seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHRI PUNJAB JAIN BHARATRI SABHA

An ordinary general meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 12 noon at the office of Seth Ratanchand Mukandlal Jain Patwa Chawl, Javeri Bazar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Doctrine of the Heart" will be the subject of a free public lecture which will be followed by questions and answers, at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

POLITICAL PRISONERS' DAY AT VILE PARLE

Under the joint auspices of Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle and Andheri Congress Committees and Bombay Suburban District Congress Socialist Party, a public meeting to observe All-India Political Prisoners' Day, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in Chhavni Building, Ghodbunder Road, Vile Parle.

Miss Rajam, the talented daughter of the late Mr. Pushpavanam, is giving a charity concert to-day at Khar.

HINDI EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:

The candidates who have applied for the ensuing Prathmic, Madhyama and Rashtra Bhasha Examinations are informed that the examinations will be held to-day (Sunday) from 11 a.m. at Dadar, Indian Education Society Girls' School and at Girgaum, the Gokhale Education Society High School.

Candidates are requested to be present at 10-30 a.m. at their respective centres. Hall tickets can be had from their Pracharaks or the office of the Sabha, Hughes Road, Motor House, Bombay 7. Tele. No. 40291.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road, (Kakadwadi). Prof. Ramdevaji will deliver a special lecture on "Arya Samaj and Sanatan Dharma".

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Rd) to-day (Sunday) Pt. Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on "Importance of Samskar" at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver a public lecture on "Bhagvad Gita" today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

'C' WARD D. C. C.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, the Committee Members and Ward Workers will go for enrolling Congress members in 'C' Ward to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m (S.T.) Workers are requested to be present in time at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Mr. Swamy of the Yoga Physical Gymkhana will deliver a lecture on "Perfection to Yoga" and demonstrate the possibilities of control of mind and body in the Asthika Samaj House at Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p. m. Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran of the League of Nation's Union will preside.

EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION

Under the auspices of the Exhibition Committee, a meeting of the citizens of the Ratnagiri District residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Shri Madhao Maharaj Shinde Hall, Navelkar Lane, Sandhurst Road, opposite Vanita Vishram, Girgaum, when the objects and scope of the Agricultural Village uplift and educational Exhibition to be held at Kanakavali, Taluka Deogad by the end of October next will be explained.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSEE UNION

Under the auspices of the University Students' Parsee Union, a lecture will be delivered by Mr. B. M. Mistry on "Lives and political ideals of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pharozeshah Mehta and Sir Dinshaw Wacha" at the Tutorial High School (Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road) at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

PARMANAND-TIVREKAR ANNIVERSARIES

Under the auspices of the Vaishya Literary and Social Club, the anniversaries of the late Messrs. N. M. Parmanand and G. K. Tivrekar will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. and on Wednesday, the 16th instant at 6-30 p.m. respectively at the Club premises, 125, Ekadashi Building, Parekh Street, Girgaum) when Mr. S. B. Kokate and Mr. S. D. Mainkar will preside and Messrs. V. M. Kande and N. G. Vasaikar will be the main speakers.

LECTURE ON "THE FILM IN THE NATIONAL LIFE"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a lecture on "The Film in the National Life" in the Central Cinema, Girgaum, today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. Mr. S. S. Cameron, will preside.

"Savkari Pash," Shalini Cinetone's Rural Musical Picture will be shown at 10 a.m. immediately after the lecture.

Admission will be on presentation of admission cards issued to the members of the Association. Members wishing to invite their Teacher-friends interested in the Association can obtain cards on personal application to the Secretaries.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of Heads of Schools and Secondary Teachers convened by the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association was held in the Secondary Training College on Thursday, Mr. S. S. Cameron, Principal of the Secondary Training College was in the chair.

The meeting appointed a Special Committee in order to enrol members for the Reception Committee of the Presidency Conference.

The membership fee of the Conference is fixed as follows:

1. Reception Committee Membership:
(a) School in Bombay and Suburbs Rs. 5.
(b) Member in Bombay and Suburbs Rs. 2.
2. School in the Presidency outside Bombay and Suburbs Rs. 5.
Teacher in the Presidency outside Bombay and Suburbs Re. 1.

The first meeting of the Special Committee will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the S. T. College

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

Under the auspices of the North Kanara G. S. B. Sangh, Mr. H. Shanker Rao, ex-Controller of Currency will deliver a speech on "Konkani Proverbs" at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Sangh's Hall, Save House, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaum.

NAGERSHETH NAVCHETAN NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

Under the auspices of the Nagersheth Navchetan (Free) Night High School, Mahatma Mulde, a drama will be staged by the Shreyaskar Seva Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN
WILL HAY
In His Greatest Comedy
"WHERE THERE'S A WILL"
with
GINA MALO, HARTLEY POWER

REGAL
To-day at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
C. M. WOOLF Presents THE CAPITOL FILM PRODUCTION
CLIVE BROOK and HELEN VINSON
In LOVE IN EXILE
Also MARY CARLISLE
Directed by ALFRED L. WERKER
GENERAL FILM DISTRIBUTORS LTD.
BRILLIANT NEW COMEDY!

Miss Menaka with Kumar in a pathetic role from "Radha Film's Khooni-Koun"

Sabita Devi in "Jivan Lata" at the Imperial (Sagar).

Why Britain Wants To Retain Palestine Mandate

FRIENDSHIP OF JEWS REGARDED AS GIVING EMPIRE A SAFE STATION FOR PLANES

LONDON.—Tension between Great Britain and Italy in the Mediterranean has produced results which will endure. Among these will be the enhanced importance of Palestine in the structure of the British Empire—an importance which may equal that of any one of the great dominions, writes "Augur," in the "New York Times."

The threat of warlike events in the Mediterranean has awakened statesmen to the fact that British naval supremacy in that sea is not secure. The change in methods of naval warfare, and especially the emergence of air armaments as a vital weapon, have made obsolete the ancient naval base in the island of Malta. The chain of protection for the great route of imperial communications with the East is thus broken. The navy alone no longer can insure British predominance in the Mediterranean; co-operation with the air force is necessary if the position in Egypt and in the whole eastern half of the Mediterranean is not to remain precarious

The air force, even more than the navy, needs solidly established bases. The safety of an air base depends upon its being situated in territory that is completely dominated and that contains a friendly population. These conditions cannot be found in Egypt. In that part of the world they exist only in Palestine.

"AN OUTPOST OF EUROPE."

Britain governs the country and the Jewish population represents an element which can supply a guarantee of safety for the establishments of the air force. In the sea of the native population of Arabia the Palestinian Jews stand isolated, an outpost of Europe, and, if rightly handled, an element of strength for the empire.

By tradition British policy is favourable to the Arabs. The advantages of this attitude have been considerable in the past, but experience shows that Arab chiefs have sided with Great Britain only to improve their own position. The creation of the Iraqui kingdom in Mesopotamia serves to illustrate how native Princes have used British support to establish their power without giving anything permanent in return.

It is safe, at least, to assume that the beneficent results of British rule or aid have not made the Arabs irrevocably British-minded. Events in Egypt point to a contrary result. The great Saudi kingdom, moreover, which has been erected in Arabia not without British assistance and toleration, is not really a friend of Great Britain. Its sovereign pursues the eternal dream of a united Arabian State from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. His people cast longing eyes towards the rich territories along the coast of the inland sea, toward Palestine, where in Jerusalem the Mosque of Omar stands as one of the ancient landmarks of the Moslem world, and toward Syria.

ARAB UNITY BLOCKED.

The Arabs in Palestine and in Syria look to Mecca, not to London and Paris. Great Britain and France are the two foreign powers that stand in the way of Arab unity—Great Britain more than France, because Britain defends Iraq, too, against Saudi ambitions. Agents acquainted with the mental processes of King Ibn Saud are unanimous in the view that if a great war should break out in Europe that sovereign would rather side with Germany than with the great powers of Western Europe.

In spite of obstruction on the part of traditionalists in the British Colonial service, the Jews have established themselves as a virile and growing elements the spot where the nerve center of imperial communications is to be found. Already the possibility is seen that the Jewish population will provide the physical force sufficient not only for its own protection but also for the defence or the Palestinian citadel against any foreseeable attack from outside. Military experts say a Jewish militia of 50,000 men may be a reality to-morrow

SECURITY FOR AIR FORCE

This means that the British Air Force in Palestine has the prospect of finding what it could not obtain in Iraq when that country was intended to become the central point of imperial activities: security on the ground Thus Palestine together with the island of Cyprus perhaps is destined by its position and by the nature of its population to become one of the pillars of British air power in the Near East on the high road to India and to the dominions in the Pacific

The tension between Great Britain and Italy has had the result of convincing politicians in London of the importance to them of the Palestine mandate. Palestine is an asset to the British Empire. It is the only example since the war of a successful European colonization on a large scale Although the fact may not yet be clearly recognized by all, the success of the Palestine enterprise is a success for Europe. It helps to maintain the prestige of the white race in the East. Its failure would be a disaster from the point of view of the maintenance of that prestige."

Mr. Billimoria in "Lahari Lala" at the West-End (Ranjit).

Hitler's Sound And Fury

Vows Vengeance And Yet Prays For Peace

NUREMBERG: September 9.

The anticipated important statement on foreign policy by Herr Hitler, this evening, did not materialise, the Fuehrer confining his remarks to ten minutes' praise of the Nazi regime. The address was heard by an audience of a quarter of a million people, drawn from all parts of Germany.

HERR HITLER.

On the Zeppelin field scores of army searchlights focussed their rays on a single point in the sky and the pillars of light transformed the one square mile area of the stadium into a huge open-air cathedral.

Herr Hitler and the Nazi leaders walked the whole length of the stadium to the tribune. Then thousands of Nazi standard-bearers marched in the gold tips of their flag-poles flashing in the glow of the searchlights set for the ceremony of honouring the standards.

Bolshevik Danger

Referring to the Bolshevik danger in his address to the quarter of a million people Herr Hitler said:

"If our adversaries ever try to attack us, our flag will fly high and they shall get to know us. There is no more any room for them in Germany.

"We know our adversaries. We have crushed them. They shall not believe they will ever have a chance to raise their heads again in Germany or carry this Bolshevik poison from beyond the frontier.

"Throughout these years, we had no other prayer but that the Lord give our nation peace at home and abroad. We have seen so much fighting that we have only one longing, namely, for peace.

"We want work to mould our life as we wish to have it, not as the Bolshevist or the Jew like to have it. We have only one request to providence,—spare our children all our sufferings."—Reuter.

INTERNAL TELEGRAPH LINES NECESSARY

Hyderabad Postmaster-General's Views

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

A hope that on the settlement of the question of Hyderabad's entry into the All-India Federation, the scheme for the inauguration of internal telegraph lines may receive the sanction of the Government was expressed by Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Postmaster General, Hyderabad, in the course of a speech he delivered during the annual prize distribution ceremony of the Postal Department, held during the week-end. His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, President, Executive Council, gave away the prizes.

There were 819 Post Offices at the end of the year, and Mr. Ahmed said that his aim was that there should not be a single village in the State without a Post Office. Just as in British India, a new system has been introduced of establishing branch Post Offices, irrespective of revenue considerations, the Postmaster general proposed to submit similar recommendations to the Government.

Further the Postmaster General remarked that just like the Telegraph and Telephone, the Postal Department too was incomplete. The Department has for a long time been recommending the introduction of a telegraphic system, but no action has yet been taken. The speaker expressed the hope that on the entry of Hyderabad State into the All-India Federation, the proposal to open internal telegraph lines might be sanctioned. He regretted that while the Telephone Department in all other countries was kept under the control of the Postal Department, it was attached to the Public Works Department in Hyderabad and hoped that the control would be handed over to the Postal Department at an early date.

World News By Air Mail

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR ABORIGINALS—WORLD CONGRESS OF DAIRYMEN—INDIAN PILGRIMS IN IRELAND

An Aboriginal At Governor's Levee

The reception of David Uniapon, a full-blooded aboriginal at the Governor's levee in Adelaide, South Australia, has been followed by a request that the South Australian aboriginals should have some measure of self-government. As precedent, the aboriginals cite the practice of the British Government in giving representative powers of self-government of her subject coloured people. Speaking on behalf of the aboriginals, Mr. Baden Pattinson, Liberal M.P., in the State Parliament, cited the example of Uniapon and said: "Uniapon is a respectable and loyal subject to the King, with high intellectual attainments. The only difference between him and his fellow natives is that he has received exceptional opportunities for educational advancement."

What Is A Conchologist?

What is a conchologist? Zane Grey, the American novelist and big game fisherman can tell you. By purchasing one of the finest collections of shells in the Southern Hemisphere, Mr. Grey has become one. The shells, which were formerly the property of Mr. Ernest Hermann of East Ballina, Queensland, are of 800 varieties and contain one specimen, Austral Aurolium which is so rare that only five have ever been found. Zane Grey discovered this unique collection while camped on the Great Barrier Reef on a shark fishing expedition.

From "Mutiny Of The Bounty"

A descendant of the famous mutineers of the "Bounty," who now live on Pitcairn Island in the Pacific, will attend this month's Australian conference of Seventh Day Adventists, in Melbourne. To reach Melbourne from Pitcairn Island, Mr. Fred Christian, the delegate, will have to call up a steamer on the island's transmitting set and persuade the master to call at Pitcairn. He will then be rowed out in a small boat to meet the vessel which will drop him at Auckland to tranship for Sydney and the Melbourne. Officers of the conference have financed Mr. Christian's transport. Most of the Pitcairn Islanders are Seventh Day Adventists.

200 Want To Sit In Barrow

A recent advertisement in an Adelaide newspaper for "an active, bright young lady as a sister in a Centenary wheelbarrow endurance test for one day only" was answered by 200 applicants. A 17-year old girl has been accepted for this distinction. All she has to do is to sit in the barrow, bringing the total weight to 15 stone, while for a wager of 220 Mr. Alexander pushes her to the top of Mt. Lofty. The distance is about 13 miles and must be covered in one day. Last year Mr. Alexander performed this feat with an empty barrow.

Cows Understood Him

When disputing the ownership of a cow in the Court at Ballarat, Australia recently, counsel for one of the claimants declared that the original owner "was descended from generations of men who tended cows on the seven hills of Rome" and that he could speak to the cow in question in a mysterious cow language which caused the animal to run to him and lick his face and hands.

Another Railway Novelty

Yet another novelty in railway travel, a touring car on rails fitted with a sliding roof, has now been introduced by the German Railways for excursions in the Rhineland. It is equipped with Diesel engines and, unlike the "Glass trains" in service on the railways near Munich, it is able to run on all sections of the track and not merely the electrified sections. The special advantage of the carriage, however, is the movable roof which can be rolled back in two sections by electrical pressure. Numerous windows panned with safety glass provide an uninterrupted view of the countryside.

World Congress Of Dairymen

Farmers and milk producers from all over the world will meet in Berlin from August 21 to 28, 1937, when the eleventh World Congress of Dairymen is to be held. Discussions on dairy methods and milk trade problems, an international exhibition of products from all parts of the world and an international test, will be features of the Congress which is being held under the auspices of the Reich Ministry for Agriculture and National Nutriment.

German Scientists In Conference

Some 4,000 doctors and specialists are to take part in the 94th annual Congress of German Natural Scientists which is being held at Dresden during the autumn. Subjects under discussions during the conference will be the use of X-rays in research and medical practice; the development, attainments and limitations of television technique, and the results of the German Himalaya Expedition.

Promotion Of Sacred Music

New compositions of sacred music from fourteen different countries will be heard during the fourth Congress of the International Association for the Promotion of Sacred Music which is to be held at Frankfort-on-Main from October 7 to 12. The Programme is to include twelve special concerts in which choirs from Holland, Vienna, Budapest, Frankfort, Posen Cathedral and Munich Cathedral, will take part with soloists from Paris, Rome, Warsaw and Basle.

Indian Pilgrims Praise Ireland

The following extract occurs in a letter received from Fr. Dyer, writing on behalf of the Indian National Pilgrimage, which recently visited Ireland:—

"Our party brought over to Ireland by Mrs. E. Eindegaard of London met with a most hearty welcome from Ireland and the dear Irish people. The only pity was that our stay was too short and but for the necessity of continuing our tour I am afraid some of us would have made Ireland our permanent abode."

AIR-CONDITIONING OF HOTEL

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Installation of what is declared to be the largest hotel air conditioning system of its kind in the United States was completed recently for the Hotel Statler, St. Louis.

The new installation provides air conditioning for all the lower section of the hotel, including lobbies, restaurants, private dining rooms, cocktail lounge, bar, barber-shop, meeting and function rooms, as well as 300 bedrooms. The Hotel Statler is the first hotel in the U. S. to use air conditioning on such an intensive scale. For over a year, the Statler system has operated a number of types of installations of various manufacture. After considerable research in the field, officials of the hotel selected a system of individual airtemp room conditioners which cool through the circulation of cold water.

Chief among the new features of the system is the Statler-Airtemp Regulator by means of which guests may control the extent of cooling and circulation of air within their rooms, according to their personal desires. The new instrument contains, in addition, to thermometers which register both inside and outside temperatures, a control mechanism which permits the guests to regulate the degree of cooling and dehumidification as well as amount of fresh air coming into the room.

SCARCITY IN KATOL

Alleged Theft Of Grains; Unemployed Hold Demonstrations

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 11

Reports received here from Katol Tahsil show scarcity of employment, causing hardship to field labourers. Four Gonds have been arrested on charge of breaking open a barn and removing quantity of grain at Zilpa village. At Mowad about 200 field labourers held a demonstration at a Malguzar's house pressing for employment.

A similar demonstration was held at Narkhed.

Condition of cotton crops are reported to be so far good but large increase in unemployment due to lower rainfall which has narrowed down the problem to weeding operations.

The Sub-Divisional Officer, Katol, recently paid a visit to the area affected. Police intervention has also helped to ease matters.

MELBOURNE-LONDON HORSEBACK JOURNEY

MEBEOURNE (By Mail)

Ex-Warrant Officer R. M. Reid, of Melbourne, has started a horseback journey to London for the Coronation of King Edward VIII.

He is riding an Australian blood-stock horse, and is attempting to break the record set up by an American who rode 8,000 miles from Alaska to South America. Mr. Reid estimates that he will cover 14,000 miles on horseback, and that this journey will take him 300 days.

Our Cairo Letter

Alleged Plot Against Nahas Pasha: Police Precautions

Ibn Saud Grants Concession To London Company To Exploit Oil Resources In Hedjaz

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

The Official Gazette of the Government of Hedjaz announces the assent of H. M. King Ibn Saud, to the grant of concessions all over Hedjaz, Assir (Frontier of Yemen) and Najid, for the purpose of carrying on experiments for locating the oil fields and the production of oil and allied products.

An Agreement has been entered into between the Oil Concessions Company Ltd., with its offices in London and the Government of H. M. Ibn Saud of Hedjaz. The Company was represented by Mr. Stevens Hanesli.

The area of operation extends from the western part of the Saudi Arabia to the Frontier. Beginning from the north on the boundary of Trans-Jordania to a hundred kilometres to the south and on the East from the Yemen Frontier upto 100 Kilometres along the coast of the Red Sea.

RELIGIOUS PLACES EXCLUDED.

The area occupied by religious places like holy mosques, cemeteries and other places of worship which are located between Rabegh and Laice, has been excluded.

The Oil Concessions Company has been granted complete right to carry on excavations in the western part of the Saudi Arabia. According to the Agreement, the Company has been asked to pay certain amount of money fixed by the Finance Minister within ten days of the Agreement. The Government reserves complete right with regard to the return of this deposit money.

The contract for this company is for sixty years.

EGYPTIAN YOUNG SOCIETY.

A man was stabbed to death with a knife by a member of the Egyptian Young Society, and two others injured in the course of a free fight between the members of the Society and the public when a meeting of the members ended in a fiasco.

The member who stabbed the person to death has been arrested.

More than 5,000 people (public) attended the funeral ceremony of the dead man.

A big meeting of the citizens was held, and they protested against the activities of the members of the Young Society and appealed to the Government to take effective measures to stop and check the subversive activities of the Society.

KING FUAD'S ESTATE.

The Committee appointed by the Council of Regency to enquire and report on the value of the property of the late King Fuad of Egypt has completed its work.

The property left by the late King is valued at £3 millions.

It was believed that when he died the King had amassed property worth more than £20 millions. But as he was freely distributing all his wealth to the public and charitable institutions it was possible to leave only this small estate.

PLOT AGAINST NAHAS PASHA?

Great anxiety is felt by the people about the rumour of the plot against Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt, when he goes to Geneva to attend the League of Nations, in connection with the entry of Egypt into the League.

The Police are taking every possible precaution. Two special armed Policemen on motor-cycles on either side of the Prime Minister in addition to a number of C.I.D., officers will be appointed.

Armed C.I.D., officers will be specially posted in the important places of Alexandria and Cairo when the Prime Minister arrives with his co-delegates, from London.

RANGOON SALUTES INDIAN TRI-COLOUR

(From Our Correspondent)
RANGOON (By Mail.)

For the first time in the history of Rangoon the ceremony of saluting the Indian National Flag organised by Burma Provincial Congress Committee was held in the Town Hall recently built by the Rangoon Corporation. The hall was packed to its full.

Sardar Ganga Singh, M.L.C., President, took the chair at the meeting which was attended by several prominent Indian leaders and representative crowd. The flag was unfurled on a pole placed on the stage amidst shouts of Gandhi-Ki-Jai, etc. after which the national song was sung by a group of women. Mr. Mathura Ramalinga Thaver, well-known Congress leader of Ramnad, Madras, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, editor of "Zamindar" and Mr. N. K. Bhatt of Bombay were presented by President.

Nasik Indian Christian For Bombay Assembly

NASIK: (By Mail).

Mr. D. N. Tilak, a prominent member and a leading Advocate, in the Indian Christian community of Nasik, has announced his decision to contest the only combined reserved seat for Indian Christians for the districts of Poona-Ahmednagar in the coming election to the reformed Bombay Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

SUPERSESSION OF LAHORE MUNICIPALITY?

Proposal Before Punjab Govt.

LAHORE, Sept. 12.

There does not appear to be much truth in message coming from Simla, that the Punjab Government have issued orders that the Municipal Committee of Lahore be superseded. The news created a sensation locally.

Enquiries made by the United Press in reliable quarters show that no such orders have been conveyed to the authorities concerned in Lahore. It is, however, gathered that a pressing proposal is before the local Government that early steps for supersession be taken. This question is under consideration, though no decision has been arrived as yet.—United Press.

TWO EUROPEANS CONVICTED

Assault On Postman And Its Sequel

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

Two Europeans, Mr. Carey Gordon and Mrs. Allen O'Brien, were convicted under sections 394 and 332 I. P. C. and sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the Court and fined Rs. 160 each.

The case arose when the accused assaulted a postman and snatched from his hands an envelope. It was stated that they posted a cover which on second thought they did not want to reach the addressee. When the postman came to clear the postbox they approached him but he refused to hand over the letter.—United Press.

All-India Conference Of Educated Unemployed

LAHORE (By Mail.)

At an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Educated Unemployed League, Punjab, it was decided that an All-India Conference of the Educated Unemployed be held at Lahore on November 1, 2 and 3 next.

The Committee also notified that the "Unemployment Day," for the observance of which an appeal has already been issued by the General Secretary of the League, will be observed on the first day of the same month.

The Committee has authorised Messrs. Kali Sharan, Patron-President, and Asaf Jah Azim Khan, General Secretary of the League, to form a Reception Committee and extend invitations to Societies all over India to send their delegates to the conference.—A. P.

Arrest Warrant Against Film Director

KARACHI, Sept. 12.

An arrest warrant has been issued against Mr. K. S. Daryani, a director of the Eastern Arts Film Company Ltd. by the City Magistrate, Hyderabad (Sind) in pursuance of an application of Dr. Kalyandas Shivdasani, a share-holder, who alleges that Mr. Daryani has misappropriated a sum of Rs. 15,000 belonging to the Company.

A warrant for searching the residence of Mr. Daryani who is at present in Bombay, has also been issued.

Considerable surprise has been caused here as the Eastern Arts Film Company Ltd. whose five successive films proved a great success, has gone into voluntary liquidation.—United Press.

WHOLESALE:—
36, Champagali, Near Mulji Jetha Market, BOMBAY.

AUGUST LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of August was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for August.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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Around Theatre & Film Land

"ABU HASSAN"

At The Capitol

Synthesis is the keynote of the All-India production. 'Abu Hassan' by Harindranath Chattopadhyaya which opened at the Capitol last night is enacted completely in English. It is the product of several generations of literary and artistic education in one family. There are members of several generations concerned a t present—the elders provide the nucleus of talent: they have drawn in the younger people in a spirit of general co-operation, and are training them for the future. The music represents an experiment in the adaptation of Eastern notation to European orchestral instruments, and in combining the technique of East and West in its solos and orchestra and choruses. The stage craft of this literary and artistic 'chef d' oeuvre' also draws from several sources, ancient and modern. There is a characteristic synthesis of East and West among the players, the central core or heart of the cast being Hindus, assisted by Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Christians, an Italian singer, a Dutch musician and others. One of the principal dancers is Sunalini Devi, whose dancing and singing need no introduction to this public; the other is Indra Dev, making his first appearance here in Arabian dances, chief of which is "The Dagger and the Drum". But the backbone of the whole play is Harindranath Chattopadhyaya himself who simply excells himself in his role. The sets have been created mainly on the spot, modelled from magnettes or miniature working models: they are European in construction, Oriental in conception. The stage properties are correct without anachronisms; some are valuable in workmanship, material and age.

The spirit of co-operation—one of energising, dominating purpose—controls and indeed dominates the large varied assembly of players. The individuals are seen at their best during this piece of energetic and energising team work. For this alone the piece would be worthy of patronage and of praise. But there is every other good reason for enjoying the performance; music, drama, comedy, the poetry of colour and motion, and the tragi-comedy of human nature, revealed in a jest in a dream! The play will be continued up to Friday next with a single performance at 6-30 p.m. daily.

Edmund Gwenn brings back to life Boris Karloff in "The Walking Dead" which opened yesterday at Opera House.

"WALKING DEAD"

Shiver Thriller, At Opera House

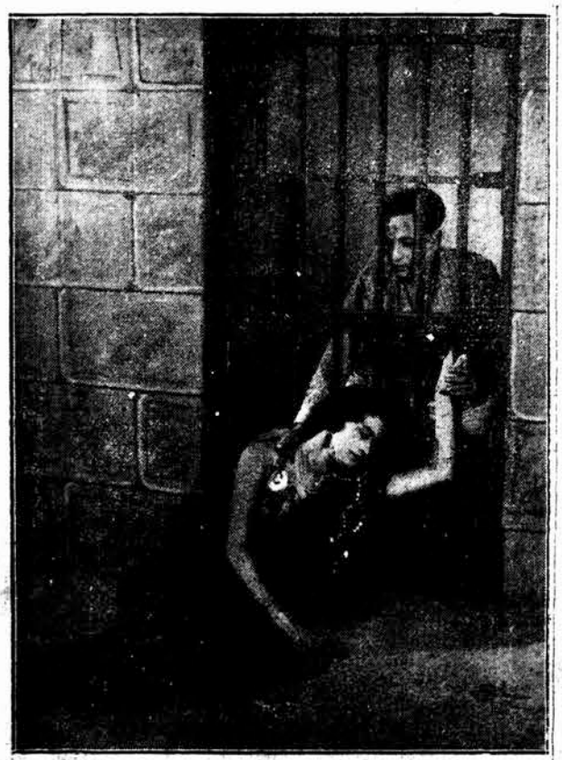
'The Walking Dead', a Warner Bros. picture, said to be the strangest and most unusual mystery thriller ever screened opened yesterday at the Opera House. Boris Karloff plays 'The Walking Dead' while the brilliant cast includes Ricardo Cortes, Edmund Gwenn Hull, Barton MacLane and Henry O'Neil.

The picture has as its central theme, the bringing back to life of a man who has been electrocuted for murder, but whose innocence of the crime is proved immediately after his execution. The victim of a band of racketeers, who have framed him, the man who was dead walks as in a dream among the living, but with an uncanny instinct, seemingly supernatural, of ferreting out the men, who had caused his death.

The theme is hair raising enough in itself, but the strange occult methods by which the 'dead' man proceeds to avenge himself is calculated to freeze the blood and make the flesh quiver.

The process of bringing the man to life is shown in detail and is done along the line of scientific experiments conducted by eminent doctors in the past several years.

While the picture is largely one of chills and thrills, it is relieved by comedy elements and a fascinating romance. It was directed by Michael Curtis, who handled the famous mystery picture, 'Dr. X' and 'The Wax Museum'.



Jahanara Kajjan and Khalil in Madan's "Struggle" at Wellington.

"Abu Hassan" at the Capitol with Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and Sunalini Devi

About Studios And Stars

"ACHHUT KANYA" AT ROXY

Ninth Week

Since "Achhut Kannya" was released at the Roxy almost two months ago, many lakhs have seen this picture and judging from the undiminishing attendance quite a lakh would see it before its initial run comes to an end. That in itself is not half so surprising or creditable as the fact that out of these lakhs, there have been many who have changed their opinion of Indian pictures after seeing "Achhut Kannya" and a still larger number have revised their estimate of the cinema itself. Many there were who regarded films as a cheap and undesirable form of entertainment which had too little to offer to the sober-minded and the serious. No longer do they entertain the illusion; "Achhut Kannya" has revealed to them the constructive aspect of the cinema and shown how, side by side with healthy entertainment, a film may also instruct and inspire audiences.

Some of the most bitter critics of the screen have thus been converted to the cult of the cinema and it is interesting to hear one of them saying good things about "Achhut Kannya". Some admire the human quality of its story; others find in it a most welcome form of social propaganda in favour of reform. In Kasturi, the Harijan girl's story of sacrifice, they find a convincing argument against the rigours of the caste system that divide the Indian society to-day in water-tight compartments. Its value as a moral corrective is as generally recognised as its artistic merits and entertaining features. As one of them remarked it is both good and great.

SECOND JANANA SHOW OF "JIVAN LATA"

Miss Sabita Devi Will Address Ladies

'Jivan Lata' the social production of Sagar Movietone which is running at Imperial Cinema had its special 'Zanana Show' on last Monday which was attended by hundreds of ladies. A great number of ladies were unable to witness the film on account of no place in theatre. For this reason a second 'Zanana Show' is arranged on Monday 14th instant at 1-30 p.m. by the authorities of Imperial cinema theatre. It is likely that there will be a great rush at this 'Janana Show'.

Sagar-star Miss Sabita devi will make a personal appearance and will lecture on 'Film art' to ladies.

Mr. Chandra Rao Kadam in "Bharat-ka-Lal" at Minerva.

"LOVE IN EXILE"

At The Regal

Clive Brook and Helen Vinson will be presented in a new Capitol Film Production "Love in Exile" at the Regal Theatre from Saturday 12th September. The picture is a brilliant adaptation of Gene Markey's famous best-seller "His Majesty's Pyjamas" and the producers were fortunate in procuring the services of these two great artistes, for the leading roles in which they are cast provide them with opportunities never before instanced. Clive Brook appears as a Ruritanian King, forced to abdicate by a syndicate of business men who are anxious to gain the oil concessions of his country. They magnify his harmless love affair with the Countess Xandra into a national scandal, and the King philosophically wends his way to Monte Carlo where he becomes the synosure of every unattached female on the Riviera. The Countess, played Helen Vinson, cleverly plans and eventually accomplishes his restoration. "Love in Exile" was directed by Al Werker, the famous director from Hollywood, who had at his command every possible facility that British studios have to offer. Lavish settings were specially designed for the film, while the supporting cast bears names of prominence in the film world. Mary Carlisle, a typical example of the spirited modern American girl, was brought over from Hollywood to play the part of an American debutante whose roving eye alights on His Majesty, while the ravishing Tamara Desni causes him even more embarrassment as an exotic cabaret artiste. The ever-amusing Ronald Squire is at his happiest in the role of the King's valet; and Will Fyffe, Cecil Ramage, Edmund Breon, Henry Oscar and Barbara Everest supply brilliant characterisations. "Love in Exile" boasts a great story, great stars and a great director, and is in every way great entertainment.

"Achhut Kanya" at the Roxy (Bombay Talkies).

Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out" at the Pathe.

Clive Brook and Helen Vinson in "Love in Exile" at the Regal.

"OBJECTS" COMPETITION

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY.

In this simple but fascinating competition you have to make use of your imaginative power, so let us see how you do it. If you see only a part of any object, is it difficult for you to visualise the whole?

On this page, illustrations marked A, B, C....., are parts of certain objects. Instead of mentioning names of the objects by way of clues we are giving you illustrations numbered 1, 2, 3..... on the opposite page. The parts are not necessarily cut out from the objects illustrated. You are to pick out the object for each part.

For instance "K" is a handle and, as such, may generally be a part of a despatch-box. Illustration No. 8 is that of a box, but the handle shown therein is not of the same design as the handle in "K." In spite of that we enter "8" against "K" in the coupon, as "8" depicts an object of which "K" can be a part.

In the same way "I" is part of a mirror, but the object (mirror) shown in "9" is entirely of a different shape. All the same "9" has to be entered against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit as many entries as you like, with Ans. 8 for each entry before FRIDAY, the 18th September, 1936, observing the following rules:—

Family members and friends may send their entries, if convenient to them, under one cover and may remit entrance fee of ANNAS EIGHT only per coupon in one money order or one postal order.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As 8 in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street Fort, Bombay (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706. (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O Bombay.

2 Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

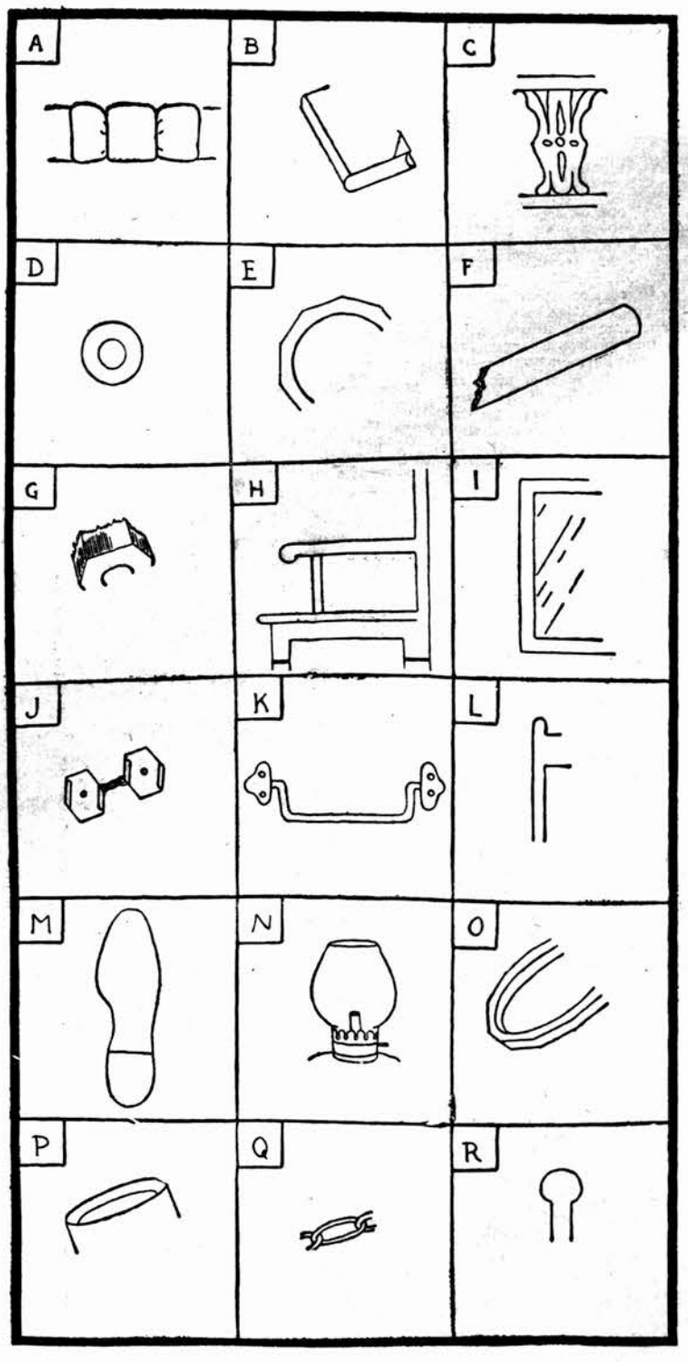
3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4 All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Friday, 18th Sept., 1936, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5 Correction or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews grant-

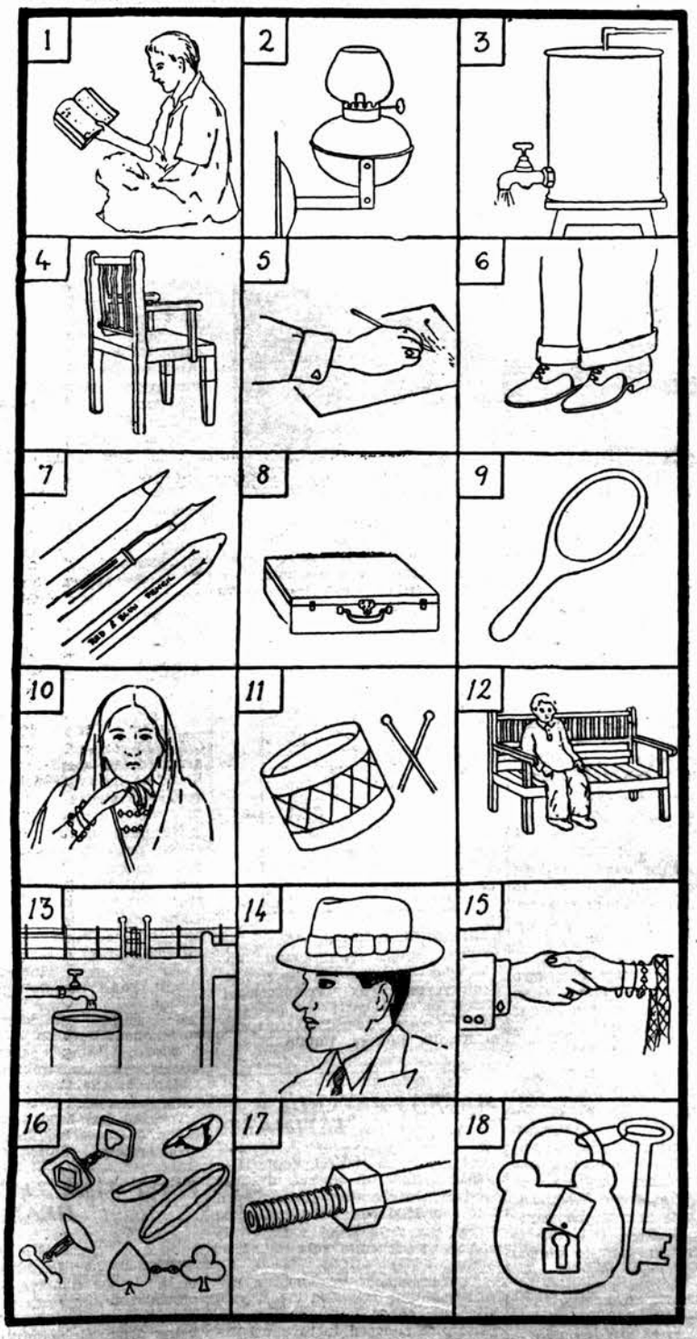


1st Prize
Rs. 7,000

Runners up
Rs. 2,500

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500

Total Rs. 10,000



ed. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 4th October, 1936.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Name.....

Address.....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters.

CLOSING DATE

FRIDAY

18th September, 1936

FIELDS BARREN: CROPS WITHER

Belated Rains Will Not Avert Famine Conditions In Dohad And Jhalod

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, September 11.

The belated rains in Dohad and Jhalod Taluqs has no bearing on the Khariff crop and the damage done to it by the long drought is irretrievable. It has not in the least relieved the situation and the famine condition in these two taluqs is not averted in the least degree. It has only materially helped the growth of fodder to a certain extent.

Until copious rains continue for a period of at least 15 days there is no favourable prospect for the sowing operations of Rabi crops of wheat, gram and castor seeds. The main crop of maize, the staple food of the Bhils has completely failed. It is really a huge blunder to calculate on these belated rains. The middle of September is usually the harvest time of maize crop in normal years. This year the fields are barren as the withered maize crop was harvested for fodder long since. There is no hope for the starving Bhils. Meanwhile the starvation had been very acute.

Woman Faints On Road

A woman of the village Raniar, about six miles from Jhalod while on her way to Jhalod is said to have fainted on the road near a banyan tree, nearly at a distance of a mile from Jhalod town as she had no food to eat for the last four days. A passer-by noticed her in that condition, treated her and gave some food from the bazar. This the grim tale of starvation. This particular instance has come to the gaze of the public accidentally.

How many more instances of fainting due to starvation might be occurring in the interior—the remotest villages of the Bhil tract of which the public would remain in dark for over even in the twentieth century?

HELP FROM BOMBAY

(From Our Correspondent).

DOHAD: Sept. 11.

In an interview with Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, the Vice-President of the Dohad-Jhalod Khedut Sangh, it is learnt that the Dohad-Jhalod Khedut Sangh has received a grant of Rs. 200 from the Khedut Sankat Nivaran Samiti of Bombay. It is further learnt that the amount will be spent in defraying the losses incurred on account of the opening of cheap grain shop by the Khedut Sangh.

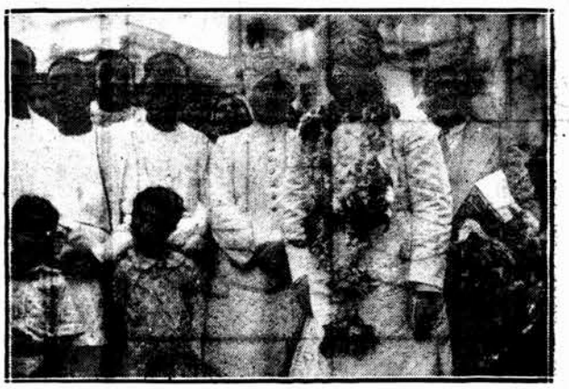
Exaggerated Report.

The Vice-President of Dohad-Jhalod Khedut Sangh reports that in to-day's "Times of India" the report showing the number of labourers engaged on all works in Dohad and Jhalod Taluqas is exaggerated, as really speaking the Vice-President understands that, on all the works, including P.W.D. Local Board and other Prajakiya Works, there are not more than 7,000 labourers instead of 30,000, as reported in the "Times."

Harijans Give Relief.

It is understood that the Harijan Sevak Sangh of Dohad is busy with the famine relief works for the Bhangis residing in villages, who are starving owing to the failure of their Khariff crop and due to slackness in their business of preparing things from bamboos. The Sangh, it is learnt, give bamboos to such Bhangis and corn to those who are unable to work—'apang.'

A party of Australian students arrived in Bombay on Saturday by s. s. "Strathaird" and left for England in the afternoon.



The Maharaja of Tripura (garlanded) was presented with an Address by members of the Bengal Club on Friday at their premises at Parel. The Maharaja was received on his arrival by Messrs. Bidhu Bhusan Sen-Gupta ("United Press") and Muzumdar (Hindustan Insurance), who are seen on the left.

Mr. Baijinath Singh, M.Sc., of Benares, sailed for England on Thursday for research work in Zeology, especially Protozoology, which he will carry on in the first instance under Prof. Gatenby of Trinity College, Dublin.

Durbar Shri Muluwala Passes Away

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Sept. 12.

The Darbar Shri Muluwala of Pithadia Taluka who was known as Padshah of Gir expired last night here owing to chronic heart trouble.

The body was taken away to Pithadia.

Owing to the minority of the heir apparent, it is understood that an agency will be established in the taluka.

MADRAS REVENUE ESTIMATES

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

The actuals of revenue of the Madras Government from April 1 to July 1936 were Rs. 447 93 lakhs while the actuals of expenditure charged to revenue were Rs. 428 00 lakhs.

The actuals of revenue for the corresponding period last year were Rs. 452.24 lakhs and of expenditure charged to revenue Rs. 441.35 lakhs.

The budget estimate of revenue for 1936-37 is Rs. 1,639-66 lakhs, the same amount of expenditure charged to revenue.

The probable final actuals of revenue for the whole year 1935-36 are Rs. 1,645 28 lakhs and of expenditure charged to revenue Rs. 1,639.89 lakhs.—United Press.

Allimahomed Nadarkhan a guard in the 3rd Punjab Battalion, who went to the Butcher Island on September 7 last, was drowned in a tank on Friday.

10 ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

Judgment In Co-op. Bank Defalcation Case

MIDNAPORE: Sept. 12.

Ten men were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of conspiracy to commit criminal breach of trust and falsification of accounts in connection with the Ghatal Co-operative Bank Defalcation Case, involving Rs. 1,82,000. Eight persons were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The remaining two were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Rai Sahib Sricharandas, formerly Hon. Magistrate and Manmathanath Roy, pleader, were acquitted.

Of the convicted men, five, including Matilal Bhattacharya, are pleaders and one is a 'Mukhtesar'. Bhattacharya was also the Government Pleader of Ghatal and a member of the Midnapore District Board.—A.P.

LAD'S CAREER OF CRIME

MADRAS, Sept. 11.

A 15-year-old boy, who was arrested last week-end, is believed to be responsible for hundreds of thefts in various parts of the city during the past year.

The police have so far recovered stolen property valued at Rs. 800/- concerned in about 50 cases and property connected with 25 cases has been identified.

The boy thief is reported to have adopted an ingenious plan to steal from houses at mid-day when the men inmates were absent and the women inmates resting.

He used to hire bicycles and move about between 12 noon and 3 p.m. stealing saries, silver vessels, watches, umbrellas, etc.

Many of the thefts, it is stated were not reported to the police.

The lad has been sent to the Remand House, pending further investigations.—United Press.

FIRST TIME THEY HEARD OF IT

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

"This is the first time we heard of it," is the comment of military officials on the story published in some newspapers that Gulmarg is being acquired by military authorities for the purposes of converting it into a military base and a purely British colony.

The authorities add: "There is no foundation whatever for the story."—A. P.

P. O. ACCEPTS TATA'S OFFER

COLOMBO, Sept. 12.

The offer from Tatas to carry Christmas airmail on December 23 from Madras to Ceylon by air has been accepted by the postal authorities.—A. P.

Mr. Taher Tyabally Barodawalla, B.A., LL.B. (Lond), Barat-Law, Joint Secretary of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Fresidency, is a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Assembly. He was a Professor of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay for three years. He is a well-known sportsman having played for the Muslims for several years in the Bombay Quadrangular Tournaments.

A WANDER-VOGEL OF BENGAL

K. C. Bannerjee Plans 4-Year Tour Covering 30,000 Miles

CALCUTTA: Sept. 10.

A tour covering 30,000 miles and stretching through four continents will be undertaken by Khitish Chandra Bannerjee, a Bengalee youth of 25.

Starting from Calcutta on the 1st October on cycle, he will sail from Bombay for Mombasa, wherefrom he will proceed to Zanzibar, Tanganyika and other places in South Africa.

From Durban he will leave for Australia and from the Island of Thursday, he will sail for New Zealand via New Guinea.

If possible, Bannerjee will proceed to America and thence to England and other Continental countries. He proposes to return to India through Egypt and other Western countries of Asia. The tour is expected to be completed by 1940.

Previous to this, the young man had traversed about 15,000 miles on cycle and foot, through India, Burma, Malayan States, Straits Settlements, China, Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Philippine Islands.—United Press.

Send-Off To Sir Visvesvaraiya's Nephew

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail.)

Mr. H. R. Krishna Murthy, Mysore State Representative of "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of Calcutta gave a send-off at his residence "Ramamandira" V Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore City, to Mr. M. R. Krishna Murthy B. Sc., nephew of Sir M. Visvesvaraya, ex-Dewan of Mysore and the son of Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, retired Judge of the Mysore High Court, who is proceeding next week to England for higher studies.

Mr. P. R. Ramaiya editor "Tai Nadu," was in the chair

The President of the evening in course of his speech wished the guest of the evening bon-voyage and a safe return.

The function terminated with the singing of National Songs.

Congress Work Should Be Carried On In States

But No Action Should Be Taken In Direct Conflict With Authorities, Says President

BANGALORE: (By Mail).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has written the following letter, in reply to Dr. N. S. Hardikar's communication to him as to what the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee should do in the matter of the re-organisation of the Congress Committees in the Mysore State:—

"The attitude of the Congress towards the Indian States is contained in the various resolutions of the Congress with which you are, no doubt, acquainted. It is true that some confusion had arisen in the past in regard to its attitude. But this confusion has largely been cleared up and in any event the only authoritative direction is contained in the Congress resolutions and not in individual utterances.

"The position to-day is that Congress work should be carried on in the States as in the rest of India. It is entirely wrong to say that the Congress or its leaders are not interested in the Indian States or desire that the people of the States should not participate in Congress activities. We are greatly interested in the future of the Indian States' subjects and, as the Lucknow Congress Resolution on Civil Liberties declared, we want them to be on a par in regard to political, social and economic conditions with all other people of India. In this respect there is no differentiation between them and others Therefore, it is desirable and necessary that Congress work should be carried on in the Indian States and Congress Committees organised there.

"In view of the fact, however, that we are not, at present, inviting conflict with the Government or with the Indian States, no action should be taken which is in direct conflict with the State Government. Should a situation arise where such a conflict is feared, reference should be made to us. Apart from this question of conflict, every activity of the Congress should be carried on in the States, especially the enrolment of members and the formation of Congress Committees."— United Press.

APPEAL TO MYSORE.

Dr. Hardikar continuing says:—

Now that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made the attitude of the Congress towards the States clear I hope that those of the people of Mysore who had any doubts in their minds about the reorganisation of Congress Committees, they will do their best to help the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee in its present enrolment campaign.

Will Mysoreans enrol in large numbers as Congress Members before the end of this month?

HARKISHANLAL ESCORTED TO COURT

Three Crores Claim Disputed

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Lala Harkishanlal, ex-Minister of the Punjab Government, who is at present undergoing imprisonment for contempt of court, was escorted to-day to the Court of Khawaja Nazir Ahmad, Official Liquidator, in connection with the claims of more than 3 crores, filed by various creditors of Lala Harkishanlal, including the People's Bank and the Bharat Insurance Company.

In reply to these claims, Lala Harkishanlal filed a lengthy statement running into sixteen typed pages, dealing exhaustively with each of the claims.

The statement described most of the amounts claimed as 'frivolous' and "exaggerated". The interest claimed in certain amounts, was not either allowable under the law or was being claimed against the provisions of the Insolvency Act. He repudiated certain claims and raised technical objections against others. He further said that the claim of the Bharat Insurance Company was not valid, except the Award Decrees, subject to all legal objections. He did not admit the claim of the People's Bank and raised several objections.

Further hearing in this connexion was fixed for September 14. —A. P.

MOSQUE RESTORED

LAHORE: Sept. 11.

The Anjuman Islamia have received communication from the Punjab Government that the Anjuman may at any time take possession of the Shah Chirag Mosque.

It will be recalled that the Shah Chirag Mosque was gifted to the Muslim community after the demolition of the Shahidganj mosque as an act of appreciation for the community's restraint under severe religious provocation.—United Press.

NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM FOR PEACE

Rajah Of Bajang's Solution For World Problem

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Col. Rajah Jaiprithvi Bahadur Singh, Rajah of Bajang (Nepal), now residing in Bangalore, has sent the following message to the Peace Conference at Brussels: I wish the Conference all success. The only chance for peace in the world is a new mentality towards internationalism: the rising generation should be schooled in that new attitude and the aim of the Conference would be achieved if a new educational system could be evolved by the representatives of the numerous nations assembled in Brussels. Uninfluenced by politics and religions such an educational system would pave the way to mutual understanding and toleration of the nations of the world. —A.P.

Belapur Sugar Workers' Union Formed

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail).

Three thousand workers of the Belapur Sugar Factory and plantations belonging to W. H. Brady and Company had assembled at Harigaon near the plantations to welcome Sits. Dange and Indulal Yajnik, who were invited by the workers to inaugurate their Union on 2nd inst. Messrs. Dange and Yajnik accompanied by Messrs. Kulkarni, Bhuskute, Takte, Pawar and other local workers were taken in a procession from Undirgaon to Harigaon the place of the meeting, which was presided over by Govindrao Adhav.

After Mr. Bhuskute had introduced the guests to the workers, Mr. Yajnik related, what he had seen of the deplorable conditions of the peasants who had their fields around the company plantations, how these conditions forced them to sell out and become wage-earners of the factory.

Mr. Dange in a long speech then dealt with the grievances of the workers and the necessity of forming a union to fight for their demands.

IMMEDIATE DEMANDS.

Mr. Dange then explained how the workers should build up the Union. He also called for a detailed and authentic inquiry into wages and working conditions.

Messrs. Takte and Kulkarni put forward the immediate demands of the workers. The meeting then passed resolutions establishing the Union, appointing a committee to agitate about their grievances, the immediate demand being the return of the wages deducted for Ganpati festival.

The meeting terminated with slogans of Red Flag and the garlanding of the guests.

Mr. Ketkar, Director of the Ketkar Art Institute which celebrates its annual this evening at Jinnah Hall.

LOST THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE

S. I. Rly. Employees' Union And Madras Govt. Order

MADRAS: Sept. 11.

The Government have revoked the certificate granted by them in June last, declaring the South Indian Railway Employees' Union to be a registered railways trade union, entitled to inclusion in the Railway Trade Unions Constituency of the Madras Provincial Legislative Assembly.

As a result of the Government's revocation of the certificate the members of the Union will lose the right to vote and the Railway Trade Unions Constituency will be composed only of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees' Union and the Bengal-Nagpur Union (Madras Branch).—United Press.

Breaches On E. I. Railway

BOMBAY, Sept. 12.

The Chief Transport Superintendent, G. I. P. Rly., writes to the "United Press":

"On account of serious breaches on the E. I. Rly. between Moghalserai and Gaya, No. 7 Down and 8 Up Bombay-Calcutta Mail trains will run from to-day between Bombay and Allahabad only but one bogie composite carriage and a postal van will be attached to these trains to run between Bombay and Patna to connect with E. I. Rly. trains to and from Howrah

It is unlikely that normal working will be resumed for at least a week. No. 7 Down will run to schedule timings and 8 Up will leave Allahabad at 10-15 a.m."—United Press.

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--.The Observer

Bombay Council

This belated burst of monsoon has, however, not proved as favourable to the Government of Bombay as to the people. The attitude adopted by the Government in this matter during the last few anxious weeks has puzzled many. While they themselves have testified to the acute conditions prevailing in many districts, they seem to be somehow fighting shy of the word "famine." An official communique on the crop conditions in the Bombay Presidency was issued a few days ago, wherein it was stated that "Government consider that it is premature to make a wide-spread appeal to the public to contribute money until the extent of the relief required is known."

It was inevitable in the circumstances, that a number of adjournment motions to protest against this attitude should be tabled no sooner than the Bombay Legislative Council met in Poona on Monday for its final session under the present constitution. The Government apparently did not take them too seriously, and the providential advent of rain was something like an ally to them. On Tuesday evening Mr. C. N. Patel moved a motion of adjournment to discuss "The unsatisfactory and inadequate relief given by Government in the prevailing famine condition in the presidency." Member after member rose and castigated the authorities for their "wait and see," policy. Help delayed is help denied,—this was the burden of most of the speeches. The Finance Member's defence proved more than lame, and the opposition was so formidable that Government did not even claim a division over the vote of censure which was passed against them, at the very beginning of the present session, which will remain memorable for various reasons and not least for this.

Civic Censure

Last Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation attracted much attention owing to the fact that a censure motion was tabled against a member who is also the editor of an Urdu paper, for having published some "misstatements and misrepresentations" in connection with the proceedings of a meeting held last month. It will be remembered that a similar motion which was sought to be against certain members of the Bombay University Senate a few weeks ago was disallowed by the Vice-Chancellor as an abuse of procedure. The Mayor in this instance, however, held the motion in order, and it was passed "nem con."

At the same meeting, the Corporation adopted a resolution to accord a fitting reception to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team on its return from its victorious tour in Europe.

World Peace Day

Along with many other cities in India, Bombay observed the World Peace Day, to sympathise with and support the International Peace Congress which was recently held in Brussells. A largely attended meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A resolution expressing solidarity with the World Peace Congress and pledging to further the cause of peace was passed at the meeting. Some significant discussions, however, ensued over the adjective "Imperialist" in the sentence in the resolution moved by Mrs. Hansa Mehta! "This meeting.....pleadges itself to promote all efforts of the Congress to prevent Imperialist wars etc." Mr. Chagla and some others held that the adjective was ill-conceived, and that they must stand for unqualified and unreserved pacifism. Mrs. Naidu made a most felicitous speech on the occasion, and endorsed Mahatma Gandhi's remarks that what they wanted was not negative peace, not the peace of the stone or of the grave-yard. They wanted peace that was dynamic, that was creative of conditions of justice, equity and amity. "To ensure real peace", observed Mrs. Naidu, "they had to destroy the weakness of the weak, which was a temptation to the strong for annexation and exploitation. The Indians themselves were a contributory element to the temptation of the stronger nations because they were weak.

New Silence Zone

Only those who have lived in Bombay and suffered for any length of time the piercing raucous cries of our hawkers and pedlars can appriciate the new silence zone, which has been created in the North of Bombay since Tuesday. Nobody will be henceforth allowed to cry out his wares within that area, and the residents there must be profoundly thankful to the Police Commissioner for thus ensuring some peace and quiet for them.

Rain !

Jupiter Pluvisus seems to have at last heard the wail of woe! During the last few weeks the serious drought was the one subject of discussion throughout the Presidency, and conditions in Gujerat, Ahmednagar and certain other districts had already become critical. Famine, indeed, was making itself felt in more than one place, and even if the sensational news of the death of a Bhil in Gujerat due to starvation be discounted, the outlook in the further absence of rain was very dark. Bombay citizens have already bestirred themselves in this matter, and the meeting, which was called by the Mayor a few days ago, has made various recommendations for relief. Government was requested immediately to declare a state of famine, and to start relief operations by making generous contribution from famine relief fund, as also to arrange for the free transport of grain and grass to the afflicted areas.

Fortunately, there has been a most welcome change of weather during the last week. Rainfall has been reported from most parts of the Presidency and while the damage to kharif crops cannot be repaired now, it cannot be gainsaid that some at least of the distress will be alleviated by the present rains. The break of the drought is verily 'the' event of the week, and the sense of relief is unmistakable everywhere. We in this city, too, are passing through a typical monsoon period and it seems as if the deficiency in this year's rainfall will soon be made up.

BANDRA FEAST

Gala Days In Bombay's Premier Suburb

(From Our Correspondent.)

To-day is a gala day for Bandra. From the early morning hoots of motor horns and heavy footsteps of devout pilgrims will remind the slumberers of the vicinity that their long-planned day of devotion and merry-making has at last dawned.

Bandra Feast or the feast of Our Lady of Mount comes from the year 1761 when the first feast was celebrated.

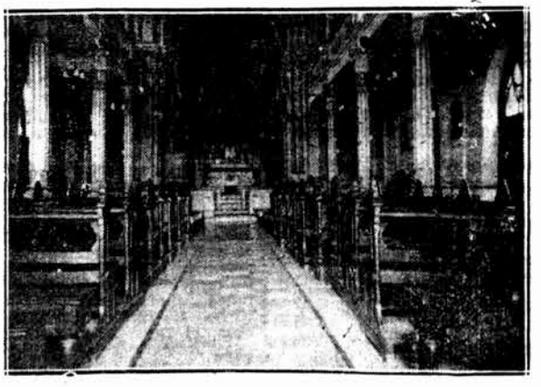
History tells us, that the church of Mount Mary's was first built by the Jusuit Fathers on the ruins of a Hindu shrine, known as the Durga Devi, in the year 1566. This was then only an oratory with mud and thatch plastered with dung after the manner of the habitations of the poor in India. But in 1640, under the orders of the Captain of Salsette it was enlarged into a chapel for the use of the garrison. A century later, that is sometime in 1738, came days of gloom when the Marathas took possession of the hil. They snatched this image ruthlessly from the altar and threw it into the sea. But the miraculous finding of the image stirred the religious sentiment of the people of Bandra and from the day of the first feast, this feast has always been celebrated in great solemnity and pomp.

There are several traditions relating to the finding of this image. One says it was found by a fisherman who fearing the wrath of the invaders concealed it in the fissure of a rock near Bandra point for a period of six months and then it was carried in procession to St. Andrew's Church where it remained till the new chapel was built.

The other is that being thrown into the sea it floated into the Mahim Creek and was taken by some fishermen to St. Michael's Church at Mahim, where it remained till it was claimed by the Bandra people.

But the latest tradition is that derived from a document unearthed by Rev. P. A. Fernandes, one time vicar of St. Andrew's Church. It is that the image remained hidden in St. Michael's, Mahim, which is proved by a list of expenses incurred, which mentions an item of Re. 1-3-95.3 paid to the driver of an ornamental car on which the image was brought from Mahim. If this is so the second tradition holds good.

From to-day for eight days is held a fair that claims to be the biggest Catholic Fair. Over a hundred thousand people will visit this shrine during this week to pay homage for this miraculous Lady in thanksgiving for the numerous favours received by the devotees.



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ROMANCE OF A WRONG "A"

India Govt.'s Legislative Machinery Set In Motion

(From A Correspondent)

A little 'a' in place of 'o' in a legislative enactment has set the entire legistative machinery of the Government of India in motion.

Not long ago, there used to be a body known as the Statute Law Revision Committee, whose function it was to see how far with the lapse of time and change in circumstances the existing law required revision. It was the deliberations of this body and the suggestions made by it which after proper consideration, rebuilted in the amendments made in the now famous Indian Succession Act, the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, and the Indian Partnership Act. But though this body has now ceased to function, we have yet, nearly every year, a Repealing and Amending Bill to correct the inaccuracies detected in the statutes.

But how few people know that this little noticed Bill conceals within its drab and dull details evidence of assiduous labour for months and lynx-eyed examination by legislative experts?

AMENDING TARIFF ACT.

One important piece of legislation which the Repealing and Amending Bill of this Session of the Indian Legislative Assembly seeks to modify is the Indian Tariff Act of 1934.

When the Legislature placed this Act on the Statute Book, it took not more than 10 minutes to pass it into law. Little was known at the time that the drafting of this piece of legislation had taken several months and represented the combined labours of two experts of the Government of India, and that it embodied within itself the results of scientific investigation not merely in India but in countries outside.

Not long before this Act was placed on the Statute Book, an International Committee sat at Geneva to devise a scientific classification of goods which were liable to import duty in one country or another, and it was hoped that the general adoption of this classification by the countries imposing tariffs, would enable the merchant required to pay the duties to know at once where in the long list of schedules attached to the Tariff Acts to find the description of his wares which may have been made the subject of duty.

India was one of the first, if not the first, country to adopt this scientific classification. The schedules of her Tariff Act were revised, and the classification incorporated in the Indian Tariff Act of 1934.

But some time after the Act was passed, the Commerce Department of the Government of India detected that in one of two consecutive items in the schedules, harmless enough to all appearances, a small 'a' had found its way instead of an 'o'. The items are "Jacquard Harness Linen Cards" and "Jacquard Cards."

The printers did not know, and apparently neither did the experts who were responsible for the drafting, that the "cards" in the first item should have read "cords" and that that little 'a' in place of 'o' would in time to come set the entire legislative machinery of Government in motion. But such is the case, and now the Legislature will this Session be called upon, with due formality, to set this mistake right.

SIMLA: The collections to the 'King George Memorial Fund', Punjab up to the week ending 5th September total Rs. 60,119-9-9.—United Press.

Power & Prestige Of Congress In Towns & Villages Alike

PRESIDENT'S IMPRESSION OF HIS TOUR IN U. P.

SAHARANPUR, Sept. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru continued his tour in Muzaffarnagar district on the morning of August 10 and Ailum was the first place to be visited. The canal authorities having refused permission to use the Canal Road it was very difficult to reach this place as the ordinary roads were completely water-logged. The villagers of this place were very keen to meet the Congress President. They even tried to secure an aeroplane for him.

A meeting of about 10,000 peasants was addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal there. On the way back several thousand persons came to the road side.

In the evening a huge procession was taken out in the Muzaffarnagar City and a mass meeting was held. Addressing this large gathering the Congress President said:—

OVERWHELMING EXPERIENCE

During the last few days I have seen various aspects of India—the peasant, the petty zamindar, the artisan, the trader, the merchant, the professional man and woman. I have seen India looking through a million eyes and felt the warm embrace of her affection. The experience has been for me an overwhelming one. I thought that I knew my people in this province well but this visit after some years has revealed to me the extraordinary fervour of patriotism among all classes of people in spite of the worsening condition of life.'

Pandit Jawaharlal added:—

"I have realised the extraordinary power and prestige of the Congress in towns and villages alike: I feel proud of my comrades in the United Provinces and there is no doubt in my mind that whatever trials come to them, they would stand up to them and face them like brave men and women."

The meeting terminated at night, after which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was taken again to a rural meeting at Bhoppa, 11 miles from the city. There he addressed a meeting at midnight. Next day early in the morning Panditji left Muzaffarnagar by car and proceeded to the Saharanpur district. Road side meetings being held on the way. At Roorkee he addressed a very large gathering and later proceeded to Hardwar. At Hardwar he visited the Gurukul and Mahavidyalaya and addressed a mammoth meeting. Purses were presented to him at the meeting.

AT SAHARANPUR.

The Congress President then reached Saharanpur at 6 p.m. and proceeded straight to the Bar Library where an address of welcome was presented to him. Later at night a huge procession through crowded and decorated streets was taken out. After addressing a women's meeting he addressed a huge mass meeting when many addresses were presented to him.

The Congress President leaves to-night for Etawah.—United Press.

Industries Conference At Lucknow

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

The 8th Industries Conference will be held at Lucknow on December 7 and 8.

The Conference will be attended by representatives of Central and Provincial Governments, and Indian States.

The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, organised by the United Provinces, will open at Lucknow on December 5 and will give a picture of progress in industry, agriculture, arts and crafts, forestry, irrigation and other activities.—United Press.

Chinoy Not To Contest For State Council

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

In connection with the forthcoming election to the Council of State for the Bombay Muslim seat, Sir Rahimtoollah Chinoy informs Mr. Jinnah that he does not wish to contest the election.

Mr. Jinnah, in a statement says that Sir Suleman Cassam Mitha is free to contest the election, if there is any other candidate in the field.—United Press.

Govt. Press Worker Sentenced To Death

RATNAGIRI, September 12.

Disagreeing with the verdict of the majority of the assessors, Mr. Gundil, the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, to-day sentenced to death, one Laxman Raoji Chavan, an employee of the Government Central Press on a charge of murdering Bikku Alias Vishwanatha Pandurang Bhave, landlord, Kalambhshi village, Sanghmeshwar Taluka.

Over 40 prosecution witnesses were examined. Long standing ill-feeling between the accused and the deceased was alleged to be the motive for the murder.—A.P.

Abhyanker Memorial Committee Meeting

NAGPUR, Sept. 11.

A meeting of the Abhyanker Memorial Committee was held here under the presidency of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka was elected chairman of the committee and requested to acquire a site for the memorial from the Nagpur Municipality. The committee further decided to issue an appeal for funds. A promise of Rs. 10,353 has already been secured.—United Press.

HYDERABAD'S ENTRY INTO FEDERATION

Sir Akbar's Important Discussion With India Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD RESY, Sept. 12.

Sir Akbar and Lady Hydari accompanied by Mr. Walter Monckton, the Constitutional Advisor on Federal affairs after a fortnight's stay at Simla, returned this morning and will proceed to Bombay on the 24th instant.

As already forecasted, Sir Akbar interviewed the Viceroy and the Government of India Officials and discussed matters relating to the Federation, especially to instrument of Accession read together with its second part.

Sir Akber it is said, talked about the rendition of Secunderabad, the restoration of Civil Jurisdiction in the railway and various other problems. I understand that the members of the Hyderi Committee now on its way to Bombay will reach Hyderabad on 22nd instant and stay for a day or two as State Guests.

During their stay the members of the Committee will be entertained by the President of the Executive Council and Sir Akbar. The party leaves on the 24th instant for Bombay and the Committee meets on the 25th instant. In this connection, it is gathered that Mr. Meckenzie, the British resident at Hyderabad after return from Poona is leaving for Simla on the 17th inst. in connection with the discussion of political affairs in view of Hyderabad's entry into Federation and Lord Lothians' visit to Hyderabad.

Conference Of French Colonial Governors

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 11.

It is understood that the Minister for the Colonies in France will hold a Conference of the Governors and Governor - Generals of the various French Colonies to discuss administrative problems facing the Governments of the respective colonies.

The Conference wil also be consider the social, economic and political conditions and some public works schemes in the colonies.

H. E. the Governor of French India (M. Leon Solomiac) has received an official invitation to attend the Conference which is provisionally fixed for the month of November. His Excellency will leave for France next month.—United Press

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The World & Its Ways

Electioneering Campaign In United States

INNUMERABLE BETS ON AND AGAINST ROOSEVELT

(From Our Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, August.

Although President Roosevelt is still enjoying his well-earned holiday on the coast of Maine apparently free from political anxieties, strong activities are going on with relation to his campaign for re-election which is now under way.

Fears have lately been expressed by the democratic leaders in relation to the swing of public sympathy towards the Republican Party as was witnessed by the recent polls.

Odds against Roosevelt appear to be increasing. Father Coughlin's "Silver tongue" it is realised, will wean away a considerable number of votes from the Democrats in some states and more specially in Connecticut. In fact, the coming of Lemke to the Presidential candidature will be of a substantial advantage to the Republican Party as it is bound to detract quite a good many voters from the Democratic side.

THE WALL STREET

The greatest enemies of the Rooseveltian regime would however strike from the Wall Street. The financial magnates of Wall Street have, indeed, been the chief sufferers from the economic laws and decrees and the ever-rising taxes that have been put into force by the actual president and their hatred for him has already been translated into action. It is reported that they will spare neither pains nor money in bringing about the down-fall of Roosevelt during the next November elections.

They had at first a slight suspicion of Landon. They feared that he might be a Progressive Republican but his speeches have dispelled their doubts and they are ready to come forward with their funds in order to fight what they call Roosevelt's propagandist measures, such as creation of jobs and unemployment reliefs, establishment of doles to farmers and setting aside of huge public funds for "un-economic" public works

Attempts are being made by them to force the labour to vote for Landon under threat that the factories would close immediately if the Democratic or the Progressive candidate should win.

The followers of Roosevelt on the other hand, believe that they are still far ahead of Landon and they are confident of victory in no uncertain measure.

There can however be little doubt that Roosevelt although he still holds the public by the sheer charm of his personality will have to tell them as to what exactly he is heading for before he obtains the full confidence of the voters given in concrete form.

BETTING ON ROOSEVELT

One feature of electioneering campaign has been the innumerable number of bets that are taking place for and against Roosevelt.

Quotations which were 2 to 1 on Roosevelt shifted recently to 3 to 2 and last week they stood as 8 to 5 on Roosevelt and 5 to 6 on Landon.

Robert B. Greene and Co., and Jack Doyle of New York constitute the two most prominent organisations for betting purposes; but many security firms are also alleged to be holding stakes, agreeing to pay to the opposite party in case one of them wins.

It is reported that a European syndicate has recently wagered dollars 600,000 to dollars 500,000.

Although, New York is actually the centre of this kind of gambling, considerable activity is also being carried on in Chicago in La Salle Street as well as in various hotels in the city, always anxious to organise any new kind of business that brings "dole".

NEUTRALITY PACT

The recent declarations of the various European governments about the question of Neutrality in relation to Spanish troubles has produced a kind of inconvenience here, at Washington, which, I am told has informed the French government that the United States authorities would not be able to prevent the export of arms to either party in Spain.

It is declared that the new neutrality law applies only to a dispute between two nations and could not be enforced against the parties engaged in a civil war.

As a result of this loop-hole, the citizens of the United States would be free to export arms and ammunitions to any party in Spain without being taken to task for it.

It is further declared that a law had been passed in 1922, putting ban on the supply of ammunition in case of an internal conflict but this law applied only to the Latin-American countries.

FIGHTING MAN-POWER

The July recruiting figures published by the War Department give an interesting evidence about the increase of actual fighting man-power of the United States. It is revealed that more than 28,000 men enrolled themselves during the last year.

A year ago, when the War Department began its recruiting drive to fulfil the congressional authorisation of a total force of 165,000, the army had only 118,750 enlisted men and less than 12,000 officers. To-day the army has 146,782 enlisted men and is absorbing "rookies" at the rate of 10,500 per month.

During the year, the officer strength has been raised by only 112 but machinery has been set in motion by which the Military Academy will provide the increased number of junior officers required to bring officer strength up to 14,000 in the near future.

WHAT ELECTIONEERING COSTS

Cinema and radio are the two modern inventions that have proved to be of great service to the electioneering campaign. Both are being utilised for propaganda purposes.

The Democrats have a great advantage so far as the cinema is concerned for the pictures of different kinds of relief work as well as of other services rendered by the actual administration are issued to the general public by the government departments and are therefore no burden on party funds.

On the other hand, greater use of radio is being made by the Republican Party although at an enormous expense.

It is estimated that this year the Republicans will pay in radio time between dollars 750,000 to dollars 1,000,000 as against about dollars 500,000 by the Democrats.

This may sound enormous. But at the last elections the expenditures of the national committees of the two parties amounted to over five million dollars and at least as much was spent by State and county committees together with such local organisations as the Philadelphia Republican organisation and the Tammany Hall.

Dictatorship In Bulgaria?

SOFIA, (By Air Mail).

The Sofia correspondent of the Viennese daily "Die Stunde" wires to his journal that strong rumours are circulating in the Bulgarian Capital regarding new dictatorship to be declared.

It is understood that many of the monarchical circles suspected of dictatorial ambitions desire to establish a firm rule after the Greek model. They have however postponed any action, for the time being, as the King is still out on a holiday.

The newspapers closely connected with the Prime Minister publish warnings that no dictatorial plans would be tolerated and that any attempts towards a coup d'etat would be severely repressed. Bulgaria, they point out is still suffering from the pernicious effects of its last dictatorship.

The correspondent adds that in spite of these warnings the high political tension in Bulgaria still continues to affect the atmosphere and many people believe that a coup d'etat would be attempted early in autumn when the King returns from his holiday.

Secesion From Syria

DAMASCUS, (By Air Mail.)

A movement for the obtainment of an independent statute of its own has been started by the Aleutian district in Syria, administered until now by the Syrian government.

It is claimed that the district never belonged legally to the old Syrian province of Turkey and now that independence has been granted to the mandated territory, they need not be incorporated in the new Syrian State.

The main reason of this action is understood to lie in the fact that the majority of the inhabitants of the district belong to a sect frowned upon by the Mahomedans of Syria, who belong to the Sunitan branch of the Muslim faith.

Of the 350,000 souls living in the district only 64,000 are in favour of unification; all the others, including 56,000 Christians are inclined towards the establishment of a small but independent republic of their own.

AIRCRAFT ENGINES & FUEL ECONOMY

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

One of the main reasons why aircraft engines have increased in specific power and in fuel economy is increased compression ratio. But increased compression ratio and higher powers for a given piston displacement are only possible with fuel of higher 'octane rating'.

The Standard Oil Development Company now announces, in a paper read before the Society of Automotive Engineers by H. E. Buc and Major E. E. Aldrin, a new fuel which will give the much desired 100 octane rating, but at a much lower cost than previously. It is available in unlimited quantities.

This new fuel is termed EL-435. In it tetraethyl lead in the ratio of three cubic centimeters per gallon of gasoline is still included, but the gasoline is blended with isopropyl ether. This compound is derived from propylene, and there is enough of the raw material being produced in the United State to give the country 850,000,000 gallons a year of the finished fuel—more than ten times the annual consumption of aircraft gasoline

As compared with ordinary aviation gasoline there should be a saving of 15 per cent. in fuel consumption, with a corresponding increase in possible pay load. Or, alternatively, it will be possible to increase the power some 30 per cent. without the present prohibitive costs.

SAVE STARVING MILLIONS

Ramakrishna Mission's Appeal For Funds

The Secretary, the Ramkrishna Mission writes:—

With the additional calamities due to flood in the country, we had to extend our relief operations in the different districts during the last week of August. We give below a general report of these activities:

ARAKAN DIVISION. The flood relief in the Kyaukpyu district of Burma continued during the period. Besides temporary medical relief about 500 mds. of rice were distributed from the five centres in the area.

MALDA DISTRICT. Preliminary inspection and enrolment in the affected area of the Malda district has been finished and our workers must have made the first distribution from our centre at Jhowbona.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT. The Mission centre at Cawnpore has started relief work in the neighbouring flooded areas.

BIRBHUM DISTRICT. From the Lakshmibati centre of the Birbhum district, 25 mds., 24 srs. of rice were distributed amongst 512 recipients of 448 families during the week. A new batch of workers has been deputed to the same district to inspect and open a new centre of famine relief in some villages bordering on the Santhal Parganas.

BANKURA DISTRICT. Famine relief work is being conducted for the past few weeks by the Bankura Centre of the Mission in Barjora and Pakhanna Thanas. 10 mds. 28 srs. of rice were distributed last week from the Barjora centre. From the Joyrambati centre of the same district 801 recipients of 303 families received 27 mds. 34 srs. of rice during the week. Some old clothes were also distributed from the centre.

KHULNA DISTRICT. The total amount of rice distributed from the Gabura, Jhapa and Nakipur centres of the Khulna district during the week was 11 mds. 39 srs.

MIDNAPUR DISTRICT. The Mission centre at Tamluk has opened a relief centre at Chaul Khola in Union No. 7 and has distributed 11 mds. 13 srs. of rice amongst 285 recipients.

Excluding the Burma work, our weekly distribution of rice amounted to nearly 22 mds. in Bengal alone.

We hope, the generous public will realise our enhanced financial responsibilities with the extension of work in different districts. We need hardly emphasise the fact that unless greater support is given to the Mission's relief fund by our countrymen, some of our activities will have to be curtailed or closed prematurely. We therefore, appeal to all for liberal contributions so that many starving men and women may be saved from death.

Contributions will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged at the following address: the President, Ramkrishna Mission, Belur Math P. O. Howrah Dist.

SILK MARKET CLOSED

The Silk Market was closed on Friday in accordance with the resolution passed by the Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Association on account of the sad death of Seth Lalloobhai Pitamber one of the Members of the Association.

Circulating Library For Political Prisoners

Special Efforts Should Be Made To-day To Collect Books, Urges Saxena

SIMLA, Sept. 12.

In connection with the All-India Political Prisoners' Day Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.L.A., Secretary, All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Society, has issued the following:—

"Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has fixed Sunday the 13th September as Political Prisoners' Day to be observed all over India. I am sure, as desired by him, public meetings will be held in all important towns and the demands of Political Prisoners, as outlined in Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement will be endorsed.

But apart from this All-India demonstration of public sympathy with Political Prisoners, it would not be out of place to suggest that we should give some tangible shape to our sympathy. The public is aware that a Circulating Library for Political Prisoners is being organised by the All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Society. It has already been started with about 500 books partly given by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and partly purchased out of Rs. 500 received through him, earmarked for the purpose.

Sometime ago, Babu Rajendra Prasad issued an appeal to the public in general and the booksellers and publishers in particular, but so far, the response to it has not been very encouraging. Besides books I have received an offer of Rs. 150 for purchasing a second hand edition of Encyclopaedia Brittanica for the political Prisoners in the Andamans. I feel a special effort has to be made to collect books if the proposed Circulating Library for Political prisoners is to be what it should be. I therefore suggest that a concerted effort should be made on the 'Political Prisoners' Day' to collect books in all the important cities. I am confident with a little organised effort, it should not be difficult to make a fairly large collection of books, embracing important subjects. We should remember that one of the principal complaints of political prisoners is intellectual starvation which they have to undergo for want of proper books, and I hope every one of us will try to do his little bit to remove this want.— United Press.

Coonoor Invitation To Congress President

COONOOR, (By Mail).

The Local Congress Committee has extended an invitation to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to include Coonoor in his programme of tour in South India next month.—A. P.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Mr. Polak's Plea

The following letter appears in the London "Times":—

Sir,—In a letter of mine that you were good enough to publish on March 6, I ventured to assert that "If the Government of India cannot satisfy Indian opinion that its representations to the Colonial Office and the local administrations are bearing fruit, it is obvious that a serious situation will once more arise in a matter that has already cost the country much in Indian confidence". Within a short time, in an eloquent appeal to leaders of opinion in British territories oversea, Lord Willingdon, in a valedictory address as Viceroy to the Indian Legislature, after referring to the Government of India's efforts to secure the removal of Indian disabilities urged that, in the interests of Imperial unity and of better relations between India and other parts of the Empire the inequalities under which Indians oversea labour ought to disappear.

That the efforts of the Government of India have not altogether failed of result is clear from the recent declaration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that in the forthcoming Order-in-Council, it is not intended to impose a legal bar against the purchase or occupation by Indians of agricultural land in the Kenya Highlands, though the existing administrative practice, which reserves such rights to Europeans only, is to continue. Indeed, since the extent of the Highlands is to be enlarged, that administrative practice will in future operate over an increased area.

Continuing upon this and upon a report recently issued by the National Peace Council of Great Britain on the question of the control of colonial areas as a problem bearing upon the maintenance of peace, the 'Leader' (Allahabad)—a recognised exponent of Indian moderate opinion, and well-informed on matters relating to Indians abroad—quotes the distinguished signatories' recommendation that as regards emigration there should be no unfair discrimination as between the nationals of one country and another. Upon this the paper comments significantly as follows: "We duly appreciate the efforts of the Peace Council to promote better international relations. But it may be mentioned that even now some alien races are treated better in British colonies than His Majesty's Indian subjects. In the Kenya Highlands, while Nazi Germans and Fascist Italians can own land, Indians may not. Should not charity begin at home?" It is also worth noting that at the recent Bombay Liberal Provincial Conference held at Sholapur resolutions of protest were passed against the unequal treatment of Indians oversea. The Indian National Congress, too, has lately set up a special section to maintain contact with Indians abroad and to secure relief for their grievances.

The latest manifestations of the restiveness of Indian opinion on these questions is the introduction, with the sanction of the

(Continued in Column 1)

RUSSIA'S MIGHTY "RED FLEET"

BERLIN, (By Mail).

Russia has made immense sacrifices in order to build up her Red Army, declares "Preussische Zeitung", which understands that similar thing is being done by the U.S.S.R. for the creation of a mighty "Red Fleet'. All the Soviet shipyards are working at full capacity and the Soviet fleet is exercising continuously in order to train thousands of sailors for the new warships. Admiral Haller, a high naval officer of the Tzarist times, has been put in charge of the new building programme.

Special stress is being laid on the building of numerous submarines of which more than forty are stationed in European waters.

Kronstadt is to be transformed into a "Red Malta." All this is necessary, says the Soviet Press, "in order to assist the outbreak of revolution in the West".

(Continued from Col. 4)

Government of India, of a Bill by a Congress member of the Legislative Assembly, based upon the principle of reciprocity, for the purpose of endowing the Government with powers to impose corresponding disabilities in India upon the national of those countries which in any way discriminate against His Majesty's Indian subjects. The Bill may, indeed, be under discussion during the forthcoming courtesy visit of the South African Delegation to India. Whatever may be its ultimate fate, the measure is bound to attract the virtually unanimous support of non-official opinion. May one not hope that Lord Willingdon's wise words may be speedily heeded by those responsible leaders to whom they were addressed?—Yours, faithfully,

HENRY S. L. POLAK.
(Hony. Secretary, Indians Overseas Association).
265, Strand, W.C. 2.

Calcutta's Leading English Daily

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One of the most attractive numbers coming out in the middle of October

Last date of Booking advertisements 25th September 1936.

All enquiries to our Bombay Office: 24, Dalal St., (Cama Building).

Outsiders To Fore At Poona On Saturday

Teller Defeats Cartoon In Paddock Plate

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Backers cannot recall a Poona Season when racing results have been so contrary to anticipation. Yesterday a few of the stout-hearted braved the journey to the capital of the Deccan, but returned with empty pockets and elongated faces. No fewer than four rank outsiders scored in a card of eight events, and those who attempted to follow Dillon were in the soup again.

It was rumoured sometime ago that the authorities had warned jockeys against intemperance, but little notice seems to have been taken of this reminder. Some knights of the pigskin on Saturday did not appear to be fit enough to do justice to their mounts, and it was evident that they had indulged too freely the night before. Unless the Stewards make these offenders realise that they owe a duty to the owners and public alike, the sport is bound to suffer. In England and Australia very serious notice is taken of such conduct and it is high time the same was done here.

The Kolhapur colours were to the fore on two occasions, Silver Jubilee and Waabil accounting for the divided Beyrut Plate. E. Britt was the only jockey to record a double.

The most thrilling finish of the day was witnessed in the Paddock Plate between Teller and Cartoon. Conceding 10 lbs. the Indian-bred just went under by a head, and can be reckoned an unlucky loser. Munro did not get a clear run otherwise the son of Owen Roe would have won without a doubt. Cartoon's remarkable performance with 9-7 means that he will be elevated to Class I forthwith, and he is the first horse born in the country to achieve that distinction.

O. Randall deserves great credit for coaxing Ballylinch to his best form. This cast off from the fashionable Kashmir stable outstayed Why and Francolin in the Autumn Plate under the able guidance of W. Evans. The hot favourite Greek Glen toiled in the rear and never reproduced his characteristic late burst as expected.

Munro displayed brainy horsemanship to score on Shell Out in the Newcastle Plate. At one time Myrrh appeared to have the race in hand but Shell Out challenged with commendable gameness to win by half a length.

DAILY TREBLE NOT WON.

The Daily Double paid Rs. 824-8 to those who coupled Silver Jubilee and Teller.

Nobody succeeded in picking out Waabil, Shell Out, and Mujbil Hatin in the Daily Treble and the sum of Rs. 10,890 has been carried over to next week.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; Second Rs 1,250; Third Rs. 500.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's TRUE MAN 7-12 Britt 1

Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 7-2 (car 7-3) J. O'Neale 2

Mr. R. H Tucker's HONEY BOY, 8-12 Munro 3

Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and A. M. Khairaz's COLUMBIAN 9-10 Blyth 4

Not Run: Tetford (9-1).

Won by 1/2 length, 5 lengths and 5 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 43-2/5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 15, and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ETHIOPIAN PLATE

Distance—1 1|4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's SAIF ANTAR, 7-11, Hardinge 1

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's INGEL TARA, 8-11, Brace 2

Mr. M. C. Patel's HOWEL, 8-5 (carr. 8-6), Munro 3

Mr. Abdul Mohsin Ahmed's LOOKMAN, 8-7, Simmons .. 4

Not Run: Up-to-Date 8-4, and Chayna 8-2.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths and 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 22-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 169 for win, and Rs. 49, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div II)

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SILVER JUBILEE, 8-2, Obaid 1

Dr. S. K. Pillay's FAIR PLAY, 7-13, Fletcher 2

Mrs. W. Evans' MUMRIH, 7-13, Dillon 3

Mr. Khodayar Rustom's HAZIMA, 9-4, Read 4

Not Run: Turkish Prince 7-11.

Won by short-head, 3 lengths, head.

Time: 1min. 53 3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 69 for win, Rs 143, Rs. 50 and Rs '69 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE AUTUMN PLATE

Distance—About 1 1|2 Miles.

Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,700; Third Rs. 800.

A Handicap for all Horses.

Mr. V. Rosenthal's BALLYLINCH 7-10 Evans 1

Mr. A. Svamvur's WHY 9-2 Read 2

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FRANCOLIN 8-0 S. Black 3

Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 7-7 Simmons 4

All Ran.

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Time: 2mins. 39 1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 191 for win, Rs. 41, Rs. 24 and Rs. 39 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

THE BEYRUT PLATE (Div. I)

Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WAABIL 7-6 Britt 1

Mr. M. H. Ahmedbhoy's DILAWAR 9-0 Evans 2

Mr. K. H. Irani's NO LIMIT 8-9 Dillon 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MAMLUK AL IRAQ 8-8 Obaid 4

Not Run: Tariff 7-11.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, neck.

Time: 1min. 53 4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 60 for win, Rs. 95, Rs. 22 and Rs. 50 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE PADDOCK PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,250; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER 8-11 Dillon 1

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 9-7 Munro 2

Mr. Gem's GRECIAN ORB 8-9 Burn 3

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's BALLYBRITTAS 7-4 B. MacQuade 4

Not Run: Bachelor's Bard 8-2, Staff Officer 7-10.

Won by head, 3 lengths, head.

Time: 1min. 13 1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 44 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 27 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,700; Second Rs. 750; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. C. H. Northmore's SHELL OUT 9-4 Munro 1

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's MYRRH 8-7 Northmore 2

Mr. M. C. Patel's DIOMEDOL 7-9 B. MacQuade 3

Mr. T. G. Khattau's MANANNA 8-2 Read 4

Not Run: Havana II 9-4, Maycock 8-9, Rigoletta 8-4, Silvertoff 8-0.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 79 and Rs. 70 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE LAWN PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,100; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM 7-7 Simmons 1

Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-7 Scanlan 2

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-2 Burn 3

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's BLANCHE 7-6 J. O'Neale .. 4

Not Run: Yawir Awar 8-6, Rajput 7-11.

First tote paid Rs. 380 for win, Rs. 67, Rs. 38 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Jamoor.

AMERICAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Jacobs Beats Miss Stammers

FOREST HILL Sept 11

In the American Championships semi finals, Marble beat Pedersen. Budge beat Parker 6-4, 6-3, 6-3.

Perry beat Grant 6-4, 3-6, 7-5, 6-2.

In the Women's semi finals, Miss Helen Jacobs beat Miss Stammers 6-4, 6-3.—Reuter

British Test Team Leaves For Australia

LONDON, September 12.

"As an optimist, I think," we shall do much better than most people in this country think", declared Mr. Allen, as the M.C.C. left Waterloo Station for Southampton, where they embarked on the "Orion", for Australia.

Warmest cheer for Verity, who recovered from flu and scenes of animation and optimism were witnessed as the train steamed out with placards "Good luck to our Test Team" unfurled.

The M.C.C. President, Lord Somers, Mr. Warner, Chairman of the Selection Committee, Sir Stanley Jackson, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram and Major-Brittain-Jones were among the well-wishers.—Reuter's Special.

VERITY WELL AGAIN

LONDON, Sept. 11.

It is announced that Verity is now well enough to join the M.C.C. team to Australia tomorrow.—Reuter.

HAMMOND TOPS IN BATTING AVERAGES

Gover's Last Wicket Enables Him To Complete 200 Of Season

LONDON, Sept. 11.

Gover captured the last wicket of the first class cricket season and completed his two hundred wickets, at an average of 17.73 for the season, he being the third fast bowler to accomplish the feat since 1897, when Surreyite Tom Richardson took 273 wickets and MacDonald of Lancashire who took 205 in 1925.

Leaders in the averages are:

BATTING

Hammond 56.94.
Edrich 55.00.
Fishlock 53.22.
Henren 47.39.
Leyland 45.89.

BOWLING.

Larwood 119 wickets, average 12.97.
Verity 216 wickets, average 13.13.
Copson 160 wickets, average 13.34
Bowes 123 wickets average 13.40.
Smith (of Middlesex) 133 wickets, average 15.09.—Reuter.

Rs. 12,978 FOR Rs. 5

Windfall To Punter In Karachi Races

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, September 12.

An unprecedented windfall has favoured a comparative novice in punting at this evening's Gymkhana race, when a Bania, who was lucky holder of a solitary ticket on Lyallpur and Kalyan, participating in double-tote, even cashed Rs. 12,978 for a five-rupee ticket.

This extraordinary dividend is without parallel in the history of Karachi Gymkhana racing since its inception. Excitement of the lucky winner was all the keener, for an objection was raised against Kalyan which won by a neck from Gaydilawar in Amara Plate, (Division two), but it was over-ruled. The event was marked by well-laid field of 13 horses filing up for the race Kalyan, it will be remembered, was responsible for the handsome next best dividend of Rs. 4,000 yesteryear. It was by no means a fluke, though to-day Kalyan was not fancied.

DARA GIVEN ADDRESS BY LYALLPUR MUNICIPALITY

LYALLPUR, (By Mail).

Dara, a member of the Indian Hockey Team, which won the Olympic Hockey Tournament at Berlin, returned to Lyallpur, his home town to-day and was accorded a reception at the Railway Station. The local municipal committee presented him with a civic address and profusely garlanded, he was taken in procession through the city.

Dara, who was not included in the Indian team originally was summoned by air to Berlin to strengthen the team's attacking line. He scored two goals out of 8 goals in the final match against Germany.—A. P.

S. V. R. G. S. B. FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY

The following awards of Loan Scholarships have been made this year by the Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha Goud Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society: (1) Rs. 4,000 to Mr. N. R. Kamath, B.Sc. (Tech.), Bombay, for Chemical Engineering in London and (2) Rs. 2,000 to Mr. S. S. Prabhu, B.Sc., Bombay, for study of Animal Genetics at Edinburgh.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer 'Woyo Maru' left Singapore on September 8 and is due to arrive in Bombay on September 22 via Penang and Colombo.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH TRAP

Lorry Smashed To Pieces At Hornby Vellard

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Five men, just escaped from the jaws of death early this morning on the Hornby Vellard, when there was a serious Motor accident, at almost the same place, where fatal accidents have been occurring so often.

It would appear that Lorry No. W 8478, belonging to Messrs. Grindlay and Co. Shipping Agents was being driven along the Vellard at about 7-30 a.m. this morning. The vehicle was proceeding towards Mahim.

The driver, Khandu Narayan could not make out the small Caution Board that has been put up just at the entrance to Hornby Vellard.

With the driver two persons were sitting in the driver's seat while three others were in the rear of the Lorry with some luggage. It is alleged that the Lorry was going at a fast speed and while taking the bend, just opposite the entrance to the Race Course, the vehicle skidded about 47 feet and came in violent contact with the railings. Three railings were smashed and 7½ feet of sea wall was damaged.

Violence Of Impact

The impact was so violent that one of the occupants in the rear of the lorry was actually thrown into the sea with the luggage. He fortunately escaped with minor injuries. It would appear that the rest of the occupants shut their eyes with their hands and thought they were finished.

But the romantic career of the lorry did not end there. It took a complete turn after breaking the sea wall and dashed across to the right side for a distance of about 28 feet. It then shot across towards the right curb and back again towards the sea wall at an incline of 16 feet.

It then proceeded towards the right for a distance of about 42 feet and then to the left for about 18 feet and stopped about four feet away from the rails with the bonnet facing towards the Mahaluxmi temple.

From the time it first came into contact with the rails and to the time it stopped, the lorry covered a distance of 151 feet.

Rushed To Hospital.

All the time the five remaining occupants of the lorry were inside. Though they received serious injuries, one of them knocking his head against the side of the Lorry none was killed.

The latter was rushed to the hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition. The rest were also taken to the hospital and treated and allowed to go, while the driver has been arrested.

Immediately on receipt of news of the accident Deputy Inspector Winton and Sergeant Cairns rushed to the spot, carried out the necessary measurements, removed the injured persons to the hospital and got the lorry removed also.

Further enquiries are in progress.

Ambernath Strikers Debarred From Coming To Any Decision About Their Future

The match factory strikes are as firm as ever in their determination to extract their due from the employers.

On the 11th instant a thousand strikers assembled in a meeting on a hill-top at Badlapur, a village at a distance of about five miles from Ambernath. In spite of rains a number of peasants from the villages in the surrounding areas also attended the meeting. Messrs. S. V. Parulekar and N. V. Phadke of the Servants of India Society, Mr. M. S. Bakshi and some workers from Ambernath addressed the meeting. A Marathi ballad composed for the occasion by a worker was recited and great enthusiasm prevailed.

The Kalyan Railway Police have arrested five workers in connection with an alleged assault on a fitter. They are kept at Kalyan in the Railway Police lock-up.

No Provocation

In an editorial about the present Ambernath strike the "Servant of India" of Poona observes in its issue of 10th September:

"The strike at Ambernath has been going on for over six weeks. The strikers have been perfectly peaceful and the local conditions have been normal. No occasion has so far arisen to prohibit the meetings of the strikers and their demonstrations or to extern their leaders or to demand from them security for peaceful behaviour. But this is exactly what the orders in question have done, with the result that even if the strikers want to call off the strike they cannot do so because they cannot meet together!

"The employers refused to have anything to do with the workers' Union, which is a highly organised body. Nor would they accept the intervention of a man of the status of Mr. N. M. Joshi who requested them, in the second week after the strike began, to grant him an interview with a view to finding out a 'via media' for the termination of the dispute. Indeed they went to the length of being discourteous to Mr. Joshi by not even acknowledging his letter.

Government's Duty

Under these circumstances it was the duty of Government to offer their good offices and instruct the Labour Officer to mediate. Instead, their subordinate officials have bound the workers hand and foot by the issue of several unnecessary and unjustifiable orders. A strike cannot be settled by individuals, it requires collective deliberation and decision. Even this Government would not allow the workers to do.

"What do they then expect the workers to do? A complete surrender? For that also a meeting is necessary but is disallowed! No conciliation, no mediation, no consideration of the dispute by the workers; but only an abject surrender to the employers by individual workers—is this what Government want? If so, we have no hesitation in saying that the sooner this Government goes—and along with it, the present Council—the better for the people."

SAPRU COMMITTEE HAVE DONE GREAT DISSERVICE

They Have Obscured Main Issues Of Unemployment, Says Prof. Adarkar

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BENARES, Sept. 6.

Last night under the auspices of the Teachers' Training College, Professor, B. P. Adarkar delivered a lecture on "Is Unemployment an Educational Problem?" Principal Sanjiva Rao presided.

The lecture gave an interesting survey of unemployment in many lands along with statistical estimates of the unemployed according to him the problem was a world-wide one and the causes and the remedies of unemployment could not be regarded as peculiar to any country.

PROBLEM FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

The lecturer criticised the attitude of the Government of India in shifting the responsibility of tackling the problem on to the shoulders of the Provincial Governments, which were utterly incompetent to deal with it. The remedies, if any, would have to be of a national character, correcting the evils of monetary deflation and the consequent industrial malaise, and this could only be done by a drastic revision of the monetary policy of the Government of India, as also by a progressive readjustment of the protective tariffs. The lecturer believed that it was futile to ask the Provincial Governments to relieve or to cure an unemployment which was caused by the imprudent policy of the Central Government itself.

SAPRU COMMITTEE CRITICISED

The lecturer then discussed in detail the Report of the Sapru Committee submitting it to strong criticism. It was his opinion that the Sapru Committee had done a great disservice to the country by obscuring the main issues in the unemployment problem. The Committee had done nothing better than suggesting mere temporary palliatives for unemployment in the U. P. There was no indication in the Report of any radical contribution to the solution of the problem. The Committee had either, in effect, asked the U. P. Government itself to provide more jobs or suggested the substitution of educated employment for uneducated unemployment, or recommended things like more practical training etc., which could never be expected to provide more or new employment.

WANTED PLAIN-SPEAKING

On the other hand, the Committee had set into motion forces which would be only a growing impediment to the cause of education in the country. The technical education may or may not be forthcoming; but in the meantime, the existing education system, the lecturer feared, was likely to be overhauled in a fashion which could only be harmful to the true educational interests of the country. He wished that the Committee had the courage or the understanding to lay their finger precisely on the main point, and to say in unequivocal terms that the problem was beyond the scope of any simple Provincial Government. He wished further that the Committee had not accepted the very narrow terms of reference, which were prescribed for them, if they thought that these were gagging them. They should have refused to have any part or lot in a proposal which left out of consideration the general industrial, commercial and agricultural situation in the country, which, in the lecturer's opinion, was fundamental to the whole problem.

NOT AN EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

The lecturer further insisted that the problem of unemployment, in India, in the U. P. or elsewhere was not an educational problem at all, but one in which only economic forces were at play. While it was perhaps possible and certainly desirable to give an industrial bias to our present-day education, it was impossible that this in itself would either create jobs or opportunities for the profitable enterprise. It was too late in the day to ask our graduates, who had received a general training quite adequate to commercial and industrial careers, to take special training now in the technical aspects of industry, in the distant and unrealisable hope that there would be openings either industry or in commerce. For the rest, industrial training for the coming generation would only be a long-period reform which could not, however help the present miserable situation. It was desirable that the work of absorbing employable graduates should be left to the natural agents of industry and that these latter should be safeguarded from the effects of the present industrial malaise. The remedies for this were entirely in the hands of the Government of India, which held the key position in this regard, and the remedies were monetary, fiscal and financial.

DISTRESS OF AMBERNATH WORKERS' FAMILIES

Employers' Attitude Explained

The Joint Manager, Western India Match Company, writes:—

We refer to the article published in your paper of the 12th inst. under the heading: "Determined, Despite Distress," and submitted to you by Miss Godavari Gokhale, member of the Women's Fellowship of Servants of India.

Already in its statement to the Press of 18th August, the Company regretted and sympathised with the distress which is being caused to women and children at Ambernath.

Understanding from Mr. Parulekar's exhortations to the strikers that the strike would be a prolonged one, the Company announced its offer to arrange for children belonging to the workers at Ambernath, inclusive of mothers nursing infant children, to be fed at the Company's expense.

Subsequent to this announcement arrangements were immediately made for putting the offer into effect, and the first feeding of children took place on the 21st August, when 140 children attended at the Company's creche where the feeding was arranged. There was no doubt that the children needed the food and equally little doubt that they enjoyed it.

In preparation for the following day's feeding food was prepared for over 200 children, but evidently the labour leaders had by that time decided that it would be against their interests to allow the children to be fed by the Company, and, as a result, all the children were prevented from attending at the Company's creche. In order to prevent the food from going to waste the Factory Management had no option but to send same to other needy people in Ambernath.

It would appear that the Company was correct when it, in the above-mentioned statement to the Press, voiced the fear that it was likely that this gesture of the Company would be misconstrued and exploited by the Labour leaders.

As regards payment of wages, the position remains the same as mentioned in the Company's earlier statement to the Press. The final wages in respect of 489 workers, totalling many thousands of rupees are since the 1st August waiting to be drawn by the workmen. It would appear somewhat curious that the Labour leaders prefer to see starvation of women and children rather than desisting from their policy of preventing the labourers from drawing their wages.

The Madras City Council have decided to present a civic address of welcome to the members of the South African Delegation, on their visit to the City. A sum of Rs. 100 is sanctioned for the purpose.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Bullion Easy But Wheat Very Firm

BOMBAY, September 12.

On Saturday Crossrates ruled quiet but steady.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

New York cotton closed unchanged after minor changes. Hedge selling was absorbed by trade buying.

BULLION EASY

London gold and silver ruled easy.

WHEAT FIRM

Wheat was very firm on steadiness abroad.

WALL STREET STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept 12

Previous closing	12.15
To-day's opening	12.15
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	12.15
Difference	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept 12

Previous closing	6.61
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.65
Difference	+.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 221-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept 12

Cotton was quiet but steady in the absence of any important transactions but the underlying sentiment continued somewhat cheerful assisted by steadiness abroad and smallness of hedging.

Operations in October commenced at 12.15 i.e. unchanged from previous closing. The market was moderately active on small buying orders and weekend trade calling which readily absorbed hedge sales otherwise there was nothing of interest in to-day's proceeding with the result that after moving in a narrow range October finally closed unchanged at 12.15.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 12

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.20/12.18) 12.15/12.14
December (12.22/12.20) 12.17/12.15
January (12.17/12.16) 12.12/12.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 12

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.69) 6.65
American December (6.49) 6.55
Egyptian October (10.61) 10.58
Egyptian November (10.54) 10.51

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 12

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 220-12 and Rs. 221-8 at night. The rate at 10-0 p.m. was Rs. 221-8 with New York closing futures unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 12

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS

Tin (£193 buyers £193 1/4 sellers. Easy) closed

Lead (£18 1/4 buyers £18 3/8 sellers. Steady) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/4 to £43 3/4) closed

Glasgow Iron (£78) closed

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 12

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	5 2 3
Wheat January 1937	4 15 9
Linseed September	7 9 0
Linseed May 1937	7 9 0

The tone was steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 12

Previous closing	5.05 31/32
To-day's opening	5.06 1/32
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	5.05 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 12

Previous closing	5.06
To-day's opening	5.06 1/16
To-day's closing	5.05 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 12

Previous closing	76.85
To-day's opening	76.85
To-day's closing	76.85
Difference	nil

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 12

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.06 1/16 but later eased to and closed at 5.05 15/16 on lack of support and some selling pressure.

Franc opened at 76.85 and kept steady with the rate practically stationary.

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept 12

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India bought and sold. Small support. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 12

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.
Forward	19 1/2d.	19 7/16d.

The market was quietly steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 12

Gold per fine ounce (£6-17-6 1/2) £6-17-6

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 12

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent,

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

TEA

Bombay, Sept. 12

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10) 1-10

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 1/8) £17 1/8 sellers.

Dunlop Sept. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers

Lightning September (£18 3/4) £18 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16 paid and buyers) closed.

Forward (7 11/16 paid and buyers) closed.

LINSEED

Linseed La Plata September (£11 7/8 sellers) £11 7/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 7/16 sellers) £15 1/2 sellers

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept Oct (£13 11/16 sellers) £13 11/16 sellers.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 12

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67 7/8) dol 67 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 1/8) dol 39 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 72 1/2) dol 72 1/2

U S Steel Preference (dol 140) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 12
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 12

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.80) 5.80 3/8
New York on Bombay (38.20) 38.22
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 7/8) 0.94 7/8
London on Milan (64.31) 64.37
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 12

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 1.13. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and covering influenced by steadiness abroad.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 12

Liverpool wheat opened strong with October at 92 and December 91 3/4. The market was very active on scattered buying influenced by steadiness abroad.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept 12

The market was closed to-day on account of Jain Paryushana holiday.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 12

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 9 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 9 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	closed.
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 8 9
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 9 6

GOLD DEPOSITS IN SHALINSK

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

A message from Sverdlovsk says that prospectors have discovered rich gold deposits in the middle of the bed of the Chusova River in the Shalinsk region. The vein stretches for about a mile. The newly discovered auriferous sand is said to be some of the richest in the Chusova River. Some two hundred prospectors are working on the spot.

The volume of deposit accounts in Soviet savings banks has been rapidly increasing during the last few weeks. On August 1, the total savings deposits amounted to 3,279 million roubles. Altogether there are 14 million savings banks accounts in the Soviet Union.

The first experiments to cure cancer by means of snake poison have been made in the Uzbek Cancer Institute in Tashkent. An expedition sent to the Island of Bars-Kelmes in the Northern part of the Aral Sea by the Tashkent Zoological Gardens, recently returned with two hundred poisonous snakes for the Institute.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept. 12.

	Rs. a. p.
Java ready	13 8 6
A/S. shipment	3 10 6
O/D. shipment	3 11 0
Kesar ready	13 0 0
Saraya ready	13 0 0
Spot Java	F.3.50

BANKERS' CLEARING

The total amount of cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending September 10 is Rs. 7,96,12,778

GOOD DEMAND FOR BRITISH NOTES

French Franc Nervous

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept 12

Money Market: The Bank of England's policy of building up gold holdings has been amply justified by the events of the past week which have produced a wave of nervousness regarding the stability of the French franc with its resultant demand for British notes having the effect of severely checking the usual seasonal contraction in the note circulation.

Wall Street opened steady.

QUIET TONE ON CALCUTTA 'CHANGE

CALCUTTA, Sept 12

Jutes ruled steady and unchanged. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government paper 99/9; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/12 small lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/14 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 121/3 small lot.

Banks: Allahabad pref 147; Reserve Bank 135/4

Coals: North Damuda 3/8; South Karanpura 4/9.

Jutes: Fort Gloster 494/8; Howrah 54/6; Howrah 'A' pref 148/8;

Miscellaneous: Cuttra Electric 11; Bengal Iron pref 18/3; Indian Iron and Steel 11/12 small lot; Indian Steel and Wire Products ordy 147; Calcutta Safe Deposit 2/1.

Sugars: Balrampore New 15/8; Dyer Meakin Brewery 47; Rohtas 21/14.

Teas: Bishnauth 27/2; Tezpore 8/14.

Debentures: Four per cent 1908/09 Calcutta Municipal 102/12 small lot; fourper cent 1909/10 Do 103/12 small lot; four per cent 1912/13 do 106/4 small lot.—A. P.

SWASTIK HAIR PREPARATIONS

Famous throughout India and Guaranteed Free from white and mineral oils. Money refunded if not satisfied.

HAIR TONIC

Strongly recommended for promoting luxurious growth of the hair, preventing premature baldness, eradicating dandruff and to give a pleasant cooling effect on the scalp. Perfumed with delicate fresh flower-like scents.

HAIR OILS

Made from pure refined cocoanut and til oils only and guaranteed free from injurious mineral oils. Available in two qualities SWASTIK (mild scented) and SUPERFINE (strongly scented) in five different perfumes:—Rose; Jasmine; Sandalwood; Musk; Sweet Pea.

PERFUMED CASTOR OIL

An excellent tonic for the hair; prevents hair falling and turning grey, cleanses and cools the scalp. Exquisitely perfumed and a really high grade product.

SHIKAKAI SOAP FOR THE HAIR

Unrivalled for washing the hair, promoting its growth, preventing dandruff and giving the hair a rich glossy appearance. Most refreshing to the scalp. Delightfully perfumed and equally good for bath as well.

THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS, LTD., WADALA, BOMBAY 15.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened steady to-day at Rs. 220/ for Broach A/M. delivery. There were active buying by Indore operator and tejimandi operators were also buyers and prices advanced to Rs. 221/10. There was a scarcity of sellers and the undertone of the market was firm.

Liverpol market was due to open at unchanged prices but the market opened very steady at a rise of 2 points which influenced better enquiry and Broach A/M. delivery improved to Rs. 221/12. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.
Broach A/M.	222/8
Oomra D/J.	199/4
Bengal DJJ.	159/12

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 12

C P 1 Fine	216/218
C P 2 Fine	209/211
Arvi Fine	209/211
Ellichpur Fine	209/211
Berar Fine	209/211
Khamgaon Fine	209/211
Mulkapur Fine	206/208
Khandesh Fine	206/208
Jalna/Sailu Fine	206/208
Burwah Sanavad	208/210
Mathia	191/196
Broach	225/228
Dhollera	230/232
Punjab/American	215/225
Sindh-American	215/225
Cambodia	260/265
Compta	215/220
Westerns	215/220
Miraj	215/220
Jagadia Ankleshwar	248/252
Surat	252/255
Navsari	262/265
Kampala	352/357

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 12

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept. 10-9-36.	This year.
Khandesh	...	50
Central India	134	1,112
Barsi and Nagar	165	187
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	61
Berar	...	697
Central Provinces	...	255
Total Oomras	299	2,362
Dholera	...	84
Rajputana	...	92
Sind-Punjab	612	1,584
Broach	2	210
Coompta and Dharwar	15	1,254
Westerns-Northerns	113	804
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	4	104
American	...	8
Egyptian and African	47	2,008
Total	1,092	8,510

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd Sept

In full-pressed bales	10-9-36.	This year.
Europe	331	556
Japan and China	993	...
Coast Ports	...	320
Up-country by Rail	...	1,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	5,965
Total	1,344	8,147

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 9th September	2,047
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	7,418
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	5,885
Increase	1,533

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
Oct. 178 Jan. 160 May 156 at Cross Rate 5.05 31/32.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 220—Liverpool May 6.42 Rs. 59 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 220—New York May 12.04 Rs. 44 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.05 31/32.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 12.

November	208.60+20
December	207.40+20
January	206.70+50
March	204.20+40

TRADE BUYING AND OUTSIDE SUPPORT

Hedge Selling Checks Rise In Cotton

BOMBAY: Sept. 12.

On Friday the New York Cotton Futures Market was steady. During the early part of the day, there was trade buying and outside support, but later prices reacted on Southern Hedge selling.

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady and then turned feverish. Prices at first advanced on highest Liverpool Cables and unfavourable weather. Spot Basis were firm. Later hedge selling became active and but finally trade buying opposed and the Session finished steady.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 10 points with October 12.20. During the first hour there was increased selling and prices declined 11 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.09 which was the lowest level. In the afternoon the market moved both ways and finally closed at a net rise of 3 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 12.55c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 12.52c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October 6.59. The market was quiet but steady. Offerings were light on reports of the unrelease of Government cotton prior to March 1937 and continued unfavourable weather. There was covering of near positions by trade with small speculative buying. Later there was outside buying and trade calling which absorbed straddle selling and hedging. The market closed at a net rise of 4 points while distant deliveries remained unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 6.99d. per lb.

Egyptian cotton market was quiet but steady. Sakels futures closed 3 points up with spot cotton 16 points higher at 10.74. Uppers futures advanced 4 to 6 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points.

"The critical situation in Spain, which is believed to carry some threat to exports from the United States, and reports of unusually rapid ginnings in the southern half of the belt, which was an inevitable forerunner of a heavy movement in the near future, appeared to outweigh the huge domestic consumption and the lightness of domestic mill stocks.

Abnormally heavy deterioration in Oklahoma, the northern half of Texas, the western half of Arkansas, North and Western Louisiana, and the hill lands of Tennessee and Mississippi where record temperatures coincided with the absence of rains, have materially impaired crop prospects in these areas. Otherwise there has been virtually no effect on the market, because of doubts as to whether deterioration in the belt as a whole is greater than normal for this time of the year, especially in view of the favourable progress in the crop in the uplands of the Valley States, most of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas State "M. G. C."

Meanwhile the absence of important speculative buying creates uneasiness as to the source of demand to absorb the indicated heavier hedge selling, as trade interests are showing a disposition to operate sparingly pending a clearer idea of the effect of the movement on the market.

Domestic and foreign demand for spots is disappointing on the basis of easier shorter cottons. Sales of grey goods are sharply below production. Output is moving on old orders, and consequently nearby positions are scarce. Prices are nominally unchanged and sentiment on the average is moderately bearish."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest (10 a.m.) ..... 12.20+10

N. Y. October Lowest (11-32 a.m.) ..... 12.09—01

Liverpool October Highest 6.64—01

Livrpool October Lowest 6.57—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—There are signs of confidence returning. The "spot" market is hardening. Merchants are said to be largely uncovered. The "basis" in the South is firmer. Lancashire yarn in better demand.

Liverpool.—Steady market. Limited offerings. Trade calling. Local buying. Very bullish for long shot.

Liverpool.—Strongly advise purchase of January Liverpool.

New York.—Early Liverpool and trade buying with hedging later.

New York.—Trade buying and good outside support absorbing hedge selling. Think it likely market will go higher after the crest of farmers' selling pressure has passed.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following cable:—

Domestic consumption continues at a very high rate and mills are heavy buyers of near months. Reliable information indicates that loan holdings will not be sold before March. Although expect higher prices later, think will have lower prices temporarily while hedge pressure continues, unless speculative demand will improve.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Providing world consumption does not fall off appreciably, apart from minor declines which may occur due to hedging, believe market will appreciate atleast fifty points. Strongly advise purchase present levels.

Substantial hedging and straddle selling throughout afternoon well absorbed. Very good undertone. Higher prices imminent.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, September 11.

October	12.15+.05
December	12.17+.03
January	12.12+.04
March	12.08+.09
May	12.04+.06
July	11.98+.07
Middling Spot	12.55+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, September 11.

October	12.12+.03
December	12.15+.05
January	12.07+.02
Middling Spot	12.52+.04
11-00 A.M.—	
October	12.13
December	12.16
January	12.11
NOON CALL.—	
October	12.10
December	12.13

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, September 11.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	68,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's exports to the Continent	12,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool: Sept. 11.

October (F.G.F. Sakellaridis)	10.62
November	10.55
January	10.15
March	9.91
May	9.72
July	9.55
August	9.55
Middling Spot	10.74

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 12.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December 1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan. 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 264 3/4
Banks selling T T 262 3/4
Banks buying T T 269 5/8

PARIS—
Banks selling T T 527
Banks buying T T 567

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 3/8

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 56 1/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 89

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 89

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 93 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London
11th instant 5.06
Japan/London
12th instant 1/2 1/16
Java/London
12th instant 7.41 1/2
Hongkong/London
12th instant 1/2 7/8
Shanghai/London
12th instant 1/2 5/16
London/Paris
11th instant 76.85
London/Belgium
11th instant 29.95 1/2
London/Switzerland
11th instant 15.58 1/4
London/Berlin
11th instant 12.58 1/2
London/Stockholm
11th instant 19.39 1/2
London/New York
11th instant 5.06
London/Amsterdam
11th instant 7.45 1/2

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 11th instant	£6-17-6 1/2
Silver London Ready 11th instant	19 1/2
Silver London Forward 11th instant	19 1/2
Silver New York Ready. 11th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 11th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos 11th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	9/4 p.c.
6 Mos	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Partly scattered showers.
Central:—Partly cloudy to colder.
Western:—Cloudy and warmer.

SCATTERED BUSINESS IN SHARES

BOMBAY: Sept. 12.

The Forward Section of the local Stock Exchange remained closed to-day. In the Cash Section there was scattered business and prices failed to show any change. 3-1/2 per cent. Government Paper also fluctuated within a narrow range of half anna and closed at Rs. 99-10-3.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined one penny to £6.17-6½. London—Paris Exchange rate was 6 points up at 76.85. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 5.05 31/32. London Silver prices were unchanged at 19½. Montreal futures were 3 points down to 2 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1/2 5/16. Being Jain Holiday there was no trading to-day in Gold and Silver in the local market.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN PALESTINE

High Commissioner Will Make Announcement

HAIFA, Sept. 12.

A British sergeant was killed in an encounter with a large band of Arabs at the foot of Mount Carmel. Five Arabs were also killed.

At the Arab Higher Committee meeting the High Commissioner to-day is expected to present a memorandum on British announcement of the policy in Palestine.—Reuter.

Expeditionary Force Leaves For Palestine

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Singing old wartime songs the first troops of the New Palestine Expeditionary Force embarked at Southampton on the ship "Dorsetshire". The troops comprised Second Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Irish Rifles and two companies of the Royal Engineers, totalling altogether, 1,500 officers and men. A majority of the troops were young soldiers, but there were a few old stagers who wore the 1914-1915 star. All looked smart and fit, and were gay and light-hearted as they scrambled out of the troop-trains. Many young soldiers carried ukuleles,, banjos and cornets. Many wives and sweethearts travelled to Southampton and there were affecting scenes as the troops waved the final farewell.—Reuter.

Cough Troubles Rajendra Prasad

WARDHA, Sept. 12.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had no fever yesterday. He was thoroughly examined last evening. Cough has lessened. It, however, continues to trouble him.

Rajen Babu Feeling Still Weak

WARDHAGANJ, September 12.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has been getting malarial fever, and is feeling weaker.—A.P.

LORD SEMPILL LEAVES KARACHI

KARACHI Sept. 12

Lord Sempill left for Europe this morning in a Dutch plane.

He expects to return East after ten days to join a flight party which is taking off this afternoon for Australia. The party will cover the distance to Australia in easy stages.—A. P.

OLYMPIC TEAM FOR GENEVA

LONDON Sept. 11

Indian hockey team left to-day to play at Stuttgart and Geneva before embarking from Marseilles for India on September 18.—Reuter.

Workers At Lille Expected To Resume Their Duties

PARIS, Sept. 11.

While strikers at Lille are expected to return to work soon as the result of both sides accepting the arbitration of M. Salengro, there are still 15,000 heavy industry workers conducting "stay-in-strike" at Marseilles and 6,000 at Douai.

The reports that the workers at the Renault Motor Factory may try to "Sovietise" the works are denied by the Paris district union concerned, but employees at the Licorne Motor Works, near Paris, have struck and have occupied works following the dismissal of ten workers.—Reuter.

Grave Flood Situation In Gaya

STEEP RISE OF 12 FEET IN WATER LEVEL

Lakhanpura Submerged: House Collapses Reported

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA: September 12.

Alarming reports from Gaya about the serious rise in the River Phalgoo have been received here. Water has entered some parts of the town and it has created great panic. About 10 to 12 feet rise in water level has been recorded. Lakhanpura has been submerged under water. Many houses in Nagraganj have collapsed, water having entered the Moholla. Several others are standing in dangerous condition.

The people of the affected area are being brought to Rajendra Ashram, where they are given relief. About 40 people, who were on the hills, have been rescued by Congress workers who, under the guidance of Kumar Pratap Singh are rendering valuable services. The situation is grave.

BREACHES GALORE

Railway Bookings Suspended

PATNA, Sept. 12.

Consequent on excessive rainfall for the past forty-eight hours, Railway communications have been interrupted on the E. I. Railway Grand Chord Line between Gujhandi and Gurpa (miles 252 to 259) where the lines on both sides have sunk, as a result of which the train connecting Ranchi via Sarak did not arrive this morning.

The Divisional Superintendent of Dinapore, E. I. Railway, states that lines between Gaya and Moghulsarai have also been breached at several places. All bookings have been suspended between Daltonganj and Sone East Bank and between Gaya and Moghalsarai, and will remain suspended for some days.

The Sone river rose last evening at Dehri, Patna District, by fifteen feet, reaching the danger point.

The Ganges has risen to a high level at Patna, but is six feet below the highest record.

The Grand Trunk Road has been breached in the Gaya District at mile 318, and all traffic has been suspended.

An unconfirmed report from Gaya states that the river Falgo is overflooded, reaching 1917 flood level, and the flood water is entering the town. Mahalla Nadarganj and Babhnighat have already been inundated, and the situation is grave but the authorities are taking all necessary steps.—A. P.

FLOOD DISASTER SEQUEL

Train Service Suspended Between Gaya And Moghal Serai

DINAPORE, Sept. 12.

The Divisional Superintendent, Dinapore, E I. Rly. wires to the "United Press":—

"Due to floods and breaches at several places, the Grand Chord line between Gaya and Moghalserai has been put out of use, until further advice. Mail and Express trains, which normally run via the Grand Chord line will be diverted via the main line at Asansol and Moghalserai. Shuttle Passenger trains will run between Gaya and Asansol.

It is not possible to forecast the duration of the suspension of traffic on the Gaya-Moghalserai section."—United Press.

CHAPRA UNDER WATER

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, September 12.

A telephonic message from Chapra states that following incessant rainfall the town is largely under water. The compound of the court is also under water.

Grain, Gola is spoiled, and efforts are being made to remove goods from the locality. Several important roads are also under water. River Gogra is also rising and water is rushing from west across the railway line.

Grave situation is being apprehended.

"CRITICAL CONDITION OF AHMEDABAD TEXTILE INDUSTRY"

Owners' Move For 20 P. C. Wage Cut: Matter To Go To Arbitration?

AHMEDABAD, September 12.

The Secretary, Millowners' Association, has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Labour Association, drawing attention to "the critical position of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry", and suggesting immediate relief in the shape of a wage-cut.

WAGE-CUT OF 20 P.C.

The letter states there is every danger of a number of mills being obliged to close down to the detriment not only of the mill companies but also of labour, and the city in general. The Millowners' Association, therefore, finds it necessary to ask for the acceptance of a cut of 20 per cent. in the present scale of wages with effect from October 15.

In case the Labour Association is unable to accede to this request, it is urged that arrangement be made for very early arbitration in the matter, not later than September 20, so as to arrive at a final decision through all stages of arbitration by October 15.

ARBITRATION

It is expected that the Labour Association will reject the demand of the Millowners' Association for a wage-cut, and the matter will go to arbitration. Both sides will shortly approach Gandhiji, if his health permits: otherwise a substitute arbitrator in place of Gandhiji will be appointed by the Labour Association.—A.P.

FASCIST EYES ON MOROCCO?

Mussolini's Attempts To Back Up The Spanish Rebels

LONDON. (By Air Mail).

Startling indication that Mussolini is planning to obtain a hold on Spanish Morocco is given in a cable by the Tangier correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

It is revealed that Mussolini's envoy in Tangier, Signor Rossi di Leon Nero who is also the President of the International Commission is engaged in active negotiations with the staff officers of General Franco, the Spanish rebel leader, with the object of arriving at a secret understanding. The presence of Italian officers and aeroplanes at Tetuan has considerably helped in the negotiations.

The correspondent adds, that Mussolini does not desire to create any serious incident by actually taking something, at present, but is seriously attempting to establish a foothold in this part of the African territory so that the clearing of the political horizon may find him in permanent possession of the same.

COCHIN RECRUITMENT

New Method Of Appointments

(From Our Correspondent.)

ERNAKULAM, September 9.

The following is the Rule which will be strictly observed by the Staff Selection Board appointed by the Government of Cochin in the recruitment of persons to the service in future.

Accordingly, out of every appointments, the Nayar community will get 3rd, 9th, 15th, 22nd, 28th, 34th, 40th, and 47th appointments; Tamil Brahmins, the 7th, and 32nd; Ezavas, the 1st, 6th, 11th, 16th, 21st, 26th, 31st, 36th, 41st, and 48th, Pulayas, the 13th, and the 38th; other Hindus (Backward or depressed classes) will get the 8th, 23rd, 25th, 33rd, 43rd, 46th, and 50th; Romo Syrians, the 2nd, 14th, 20th, 27th, 39th, and 45th; Latin Catholics, the 10th, 24th, and the 42nd; other Christians (Jacobite, Syrian, Mar Thaom, Syrian, etc., the 19th) Pulayas the 13th, and 38th.

It is understood that Mr. G F. Pappali, Professor of English, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam will be appointed as the Professor of English, Aligarh University.

WORLD POWER CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

In the presence of 3000 delegates of the World Power Conference, President Roosevelt pressed a button in Washington and set in motion the turbines of the great boulder dam harnessing the waters of the Colerado river.—Reuter's Special.

Loss Of Human Lives And Cattle In Floods

NAINI TAL, September 12.

Communique:—Government has been informed that 37 lives have been lost in floods in Pindarpar Patties of Garhwal District and 80 head of cattle drowned. Damage to property is estimated at Rs. 10,000.

Eighty-four head of cattle have been killed by lightning in Kingadigad Chaundkot. Further report from the extreme north is still awaited.—A.P.

SUNDAY EDITION

OF

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World News From Across The Seas

GORKY ON ENGLISHMEN—HALES TROPHY DECLINED—INDIAN MINIATURES IN COURT—LOW'S CARTOONS—HAILEY'S NEW TASK—WHEN THE LAUGH WENT AGAINST CURZON—LONDON IN 1962—WHEN FUEHRER MEETS IL DUCE—THE — JOAN OF ARC OF PEACE—TROTSKY PROPHESIES ABOUT FRANCE

(By OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT).

"Plenty of sport and little life." These words are Maxim Gorky's comment on England, in an article translated for the first time and appearing in the "Left Review."

Gorky adds: "The men amuse themselves without gusto as though they were doing a duty, which they can still put up with, but which will soon become oppressive." He also wrote: The number of antiquarians is striking. The whole of so-called cultivated society in Europe looks for joy and beauty in the past. It is a sure sign of spiritual senility, a warning of the need for transfusing young blood into the veins of the decaying organism.

Several articles in the "Left Review" are by Indians. One is a translation by Dr. S. Sinha of Sarat Chatterjee's short story. Dr. Mulk Raj Anand has made a contribution on the various phases of Indian literature. Ahmed Ali has a short story on Simla-Delhi officials.

* * * *

"No Time For Literature"

The Madrid newspapers that come through to London now have shrunk to war bulletins. They kept up amazing variety for many weeks.

"Heraldo" till the other day ran its literary page thus: "How easy it used to be to write a literary article. . . . To-night there is a delicate silence over the mountains of Guadarrama. The stars are diamond-points. I lie on the ground. I have a rifle in my hand. Writers: For a time—for one or five or ten generations, for sufficient time, let us abandon literature. Who is interested in literature now? Who will ever be interested again?"

How quickly the public attitude to Spain has changed! A month ago a London newsboy shouted "Latest news of the Spanish onions" (passers-by smiled), and we overheard a dialogue:

"I see them Spaniards are at it again."

"Shocking, I call it."

"Oh, it is just an old custom over there."

* * * *

A Rebuff To Hales

It is quite clear, from what Sir Percy Bates told the assembled underwriters at Liverpool, that the Cunard-White Star line do not want the Hales Trophy for the company whose ship holds the Atlantic record.

This public rebuke must have surprised many of those who heard it, but Mr. Harold Hales, M.P., (and a merchant in Calcutta) who gave the trophy, has made no secret of the British company's quiet hostility. He declared a few weeks ago that the Cunard people will have nothing to do with it. Sir Percy, it is believed, declined to join the international committee of trustees formed to check the records and award the trophy.

Sir Percy wonders if it is worthy of the Western Ocean, quite apart from the desirability of having a trophy of its kind for international marine competition. One of the Cunard people commented that it was as old-fashioned as the jam-pot collars worn by the ever-happy Mr. Hales.

The general opinion is that the thing is certainly ornate. It stands nearly four feet high on an onyx plinth, and is made solidly of silver and adorned gorgeously with gilt and enamels.

Two figures of Victory support a globe on which the Atlantic is coloured blue, and around the globe is a girdle bearing miniatures of the Mauretania the Rex, the Normandie, and the Great Western, which made the first crossing by steam in 1838. Between the miniatures are four plaques, one of them bearing a miniature of Mr. Hales and the other three empty. Surmounting all are two figures, one bearing a liner aloft and the other trying to get it. The work is labelled "The Hales Trophy." It has cost Mr. Hales a lot in money and time. About a year ago he went to Genoa to present the trophy to the Italian owners of the Rex. Later he went to New York where the owners of

Mr. Benegal Rama Rau, C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for India. (Photo by Pearl Freeman).

the Normandie accepted the trophy with pleasure. Since then, I understand, it has remained on view in New York as a reminder to all that the Normandie held the Atlantic record.

* * * *

Fight Over Indian Miniatures

Indian miniatures attributed to Court painters of the Emperor Shah Jehan, are the subject of an action pending in the High Court in England.

The plaintiffs are the widow and the executors of Mr. Jack Samuel Rofe. They are suing Mr. Hagop K. Kevorkian, an art dealer, who buys for American museums. The claim is for about £10,000 as the purchase price of the miniatures. The case is not likely to come to trial for several months. Well-known people in the art world are likely to give evidence.

* * * *

Low's Cartoons

All sorts of the unusual things happen in the present distracted state of politics. Half a dozen or so of Low's cartoons are to be shown in the National Liberal Club of London.

They are the original drawings and have, of course, an artistic interest as well as a political. The Club was offered twenty of Low's cartoons (political), with permission to choose six of them for display in the club. The cases for showing them are already in position just outside the dining-rooms on the landing of the first floor, whenever several important Liberal political portraits are placed. Low's cartoons will be put in the cases prepared in a few days.

It seems likely that the offer, so warmly accepted by the club was inspired by Mr. Low himself. The cartoons will be at home in the club, not only by their subjects but by authorship, for Mr. Low is a member himself and is often there. One of the cartoons that is to be shown is that based on Rodin's "Le Penseur," in which the figure of the penseur is that of Mr. Stanley Baldwin surrounded by smokeless factory areas. Another is that of Mr. D. Lloyd George as Diogenes in Downing street, with a lantern searching for a man or a policy.

Vithalbhai Patel, the Congress leader, spent the last few days of his stay in London in the National Liberal Club, where he made personal acquaintance of Mr. Low.

* * * *

Vogue Of Detective Story

In a talk in a party mainly of publishers a discussion was started on how much longer the vogue of the detective story would last. It was generally agreed that this year it had reached its peak.

The publication by a popular daily of the Sherlock Holmes saga, illustrated by photographs of the characters in costumes of to-day, was thought to be the limit of operations. The theatre, the cinema, the library, the newspapers were all pre-occupied with the detective, professional and amateur. He was the hero of the age. One puzzle was why English detective fans kept away from Scotland Yard, which by all precedents ought to be besieged by them with their autograph-books. (What an ambarrassment it would be to great detectives stealing out as old applewomen or milkmen or peers of the realm of blind men to have to sign autograph-books before they could get right away to disentangle a difficult case!)

The marriages and divorces—if there are any divorces—of detectives are never featured in the press, or the cosy houses or flats in which they reside. Indeed, the detective over whose clues and doings half the population of this realm spend much of their immortal time are just ignored outside the covers of books. Years are coming when he too will fade out of the books, though it seems incredible to-day.

* * * *

Court Mourning

Court Mourning in England will end on October 21 the day before the annual Trafalgar commemoration.

A hundred years ago Court mourning for King William IV was cut down to less than three months, mainly out of consideration for the young Queen Victoria, whose meetings with her elderly uncle had been infrequent, and who could not be expected to feel acute sorrow at the loss. The King died on June 20, 1837, and on August 3, the mourning dress for women was changed to "black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves black or white, shoes, fans, and tippets, white necklaces, and ear-rings." Mourning finally ended on September 14.

* * * *

Lord Hailey Busy

In the comparative seclusion of Montreux, Lord Hailey is working on the report which follows his "Nine Months of Africa, from North to South."

He finds the mass of his material overwhelming and can see no way of boiling it down. Thus the report is likely to be a serious affair, for the expert rather than the general public. Lord Hailey's journey was undertaken for a committee, after General Smuts's suggestion of a comprehensive study of African problems.

Lord Hailey has sent to a pressman an amusing entry to show that even a telephone directory can throw light on cantemporary history. It is from the Montreux director and runs:

63,321. Amanoullah, Sa Majeste, Cottage Mt. Gilbert, 3 Clarens.

The ex-King of Afghanistan has had a villa there for some time.

Lord Hailey has so recently been made a peer that he is not yet accustomed to signing his surname alone. In a letter to the pressman he signs himself still, "Malcolm Hailey."

* * * *

Juvenile Smoker Extraordinary

Outside a London pub were two perambulators obviously containing all the household necessities for a family.

Inside the pub was an elderly man with very blue eyes drinking beer and a pleasant looking woman neatly dressed and wearing an apron. Sitting on the steps of the pub was a small boy who would be four years old, his mother said next January. He had a large glass of ginger beer on his side, a lump of cake in his hand, and in his mouth a lighted pipe. While his father told a pressman the story of his life—an exciting account of his career as a driver, fishing up corpses from wrecks—the small boy finished his pipe and passed it to his mother, who filled it with his father's tobacco, lighted it and returned it to the child's mouth.

"Yes," said his father, "that boy began smoking when he was 18 months. He was troubled with his teeth and it soothed him. He had something wrong with his liver soon afterwards and I asked the doctor about it. I told him he had taken to smoking, and the doctor said it was the best cure out, so I've let him go on ever since. I sometimes thought he'd get sick, but I have tried him with twist and shag and the strongest things going and he loves it."

The boy himself said nothing at all. He looked ineffably contented and puffed away like an old stager. Every now and then he took the pipe out of his mouth to spit expertly to right or left.

* * * *

Nouns Of Multitude

The recent criticism by Lord Bertie of Thames of the inconsistent use of nouns of multitude in Government Bills recalls an incident in the early career of Lord Curzon.

As Under-Secretary at the

(Continued on page 49)

Children Adopt Parents' Likes And Dislikes

To Them All Things Are As They Seem

The prejudices and dislikes children sometimes have for each other usually result from those big ears that little pitchers are reported to have.

Children cannot be oblivious to the attitude of their elders; they cannot possibly be deaf, dumb and blind to what goes on around them.

I have in mind the case of a child in his early 'teens who has a very active dislike for one of his mother's friends, her two sons, and for that matter, their father.

At first the boy's attitude seemed most unreasonable and most difficult to understand, but suddenly a great light dawned. The boy had been forming his notions from titbits of gossip he could not very well help overhearing about these people. He had, for instance, overheard his father telling his mother that Mrs. So-and-So was a trouble-maker and that he hated to see her come in the house. He had also overheard his mother explaining to a sympathetic friend that because of something Mrs. So-and-So had repeated, trouble had started in the family of her best friend.

No wonder her son had jumped to his conclusions. Being a simple straightforward child, no wonder he was completely bewildered by the fact that Mrs. So-and-So was always received, in his mother's house as a friend. He was also confused when his father, quick enough to criticize her behind her back, was as pleasant as possible when she called.

One assumes that one must reach the so-called age of sophistication before one learns to act one way and think another. Children are brutally outspoken. To them things are as they seem; they see no reason for treating one who is known to be an enemy as a friend.

The boy of whom I speak holds a dislike for the sons of these parents, possibly because he dislikes the parents, possibly on their own account.

Everyone knows that children take great dislikes to others who are held up to them as models or those with whom they are unfavourably compared. In the case in point, nothing these boys could possibly do would be right according to their prejudiced judge, which, of course, makes things difficult for all concerned.

Parents should be more careful of the comments they make in front of their offspring. They talk a lot about the little pitchers with big ears, but apparently they do not hold to the belief.—(Marian Mays Martin in "Montreal Gazette").

FASTING TO PROLONG LIFE

Restricted Diet In Youth Leads To Old Age

At Brown University Dr. Lester Ingle and Professor Arthur M. Banta are studying the mystery of life and especially the process of growing old. The objects of their critical study are cladocera, so-called water fleas, which are not insects at all, but minute animals related to the lobster. Ingle and Banta cut down the food supply in the younger stages of the "fleas," then increased it after maturity. Result: The duration of vigour was increased by 50 per cent.

In four years nearly 2,000 cladocera were tested at Brown. Animals that were normally fed at all stages of growth had an average life of only 29 days. Their fellows on half rations for fourteen days and full rations thereafter lived to the hale and hearty age of 42 days. Similar experiments with partial diets until the cladocera were 20 and 28 days old resulted in life spans of 44 and 51 days.

Apparently the most favourable period of the abundant life is not early youth, but maturity, when possibly the body is better able to withstand the effects of a fairly rapid dissipation of energy. This is not exactly a revolutionary discovery. For at least a generation it has been known that either by lowering the body temperature or by reducing the food supply it is possible to prolong the life of very low organisms.

PROCEEDS OF METABOLISM.

Evidently we are confronted here with a modification of the metabolic process whereby food is converted into tissue and energy, a process that obviously puts a mechanical and chemical strain on the organism. If the strain is great, as when large quantities of food are devoured, the wear and tear also are great. Meals that are heartier than the organism needs mean a burning up of youth. Give the body what it wants—no more—and life is prolonged.

Neither Ingle nor Banta cares to draw any analogy between water fleas and humans. Still, they do permit themselves to say that "if human life could be prolonged to a proportionate extent, the average expectation of life at birth would be close to 100 years and humans would be growing and reproducing at 80 and 90 years of age."—"New York Times."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Tea stains may be removed with salt and lemon.

* * * *

To purify a sink, mix a little charcoal with clear water and pour it down the drain.

* * * *

To remove iron rust from marble, rub with lemon juice.

* * * *

Except for pickling, lemon juice may be substituted for vinegar in the preparation of foods.

* * * *

Add a little vinegar to the final rinsing after washing silk stockings. This will remove any trace of soap and preserve the silk.

* * * *

The use of honey in cakes and and cookies prevents staleness by maintaining the moisture content.

* * * *

If butter sputters when heated in the pan, it contains foreign substances.

* * * *

If anything has become stained by soot, cover with salt and then brush off with a stiff brush. Never wet a soot stain.

* * * *

Heavy cooking odors may be replaced with a pleasing fragrance if a piece of orange skin is placed on top of the range while it is in use.

* * * *

You can remove tea and coffee stains from china cups by using a damp cloth dipped in baking soda.

* * * *

One part of turpentine to two parts of liquid wax results in a floor wax that cleans and whitens the floor as it polishes.

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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LOVE IN THE AFRICAN DESERT

blocked our retreat. I thought a shriller sound came from the darkness of the passage, but I was not certain till, pushing our way through the blacks, we took the wrong turning in the miniature labyrinth, which always guards the entrance to such places. Stumbling over something more yielding than the uneven stones, the American lit a match and there was the body of the dancer — a heap of bedraggled finery, pitifully small and soft, with a gash in the middle of the muslin chemise, shewing where the knife had found her heart.

The European who falls in love with any of the houris, who nightly peer between their shutters above the blue lamp which marks their trade, must be of a peculiar type, for the dancing-girl of African cafe's is either slight and unformed as a twelve-year old child, too young to think of men at all according to our standards, or large and redundant, with Judaic features and immense roles of avoirdupois tissue slipping over blurred outlines.

Brief And Sordid Life

There are few beautiful dancers in that East which is seen by Europeans and these set a high

(Continued from page 1)

value on their favours. They prefer the Pasha, or the wealthy merchant, to the stranger of whose generosity they are doubtful.

I have never heard of an Arab wasting his fortune on a woman, but, when the crops are good or tourist traffic plentiful, gold flows into the cafe's and, doubtless, there is a certain amount of knife work, but the real weapon of the Ouled Nail is her bracelet. This is heavy as a mace and spiked with solid metal. Moreover, it cannot be taken from her, for, during her years of servitude to mammon, it is welded on her wrist. With this formidable weapon, she could blind a man, or cut his face to the bone, long before she could stab him.

There is no life in the world more sordid and more weary than that of the African dancer, but it is a short one. Those who are fortunate, return to their tribe and, in the monotony of the desert, or under the weight of their satisfactory gold neckleces, they forget the nightly aftermath of a dance as old as the first concious stirrings of humanity. The unfortunate, who have no race or creed, jetsam of a dozen warring races, die young in years but old in every form of ugliness, physical and mental, sacrificed to the greed of those who desire their money or to their own greed of drink or drugs.

In the harem, of course, there is another type of dancing-girl, bought for a few pounds as a child and trained by the inmates to relieve their boredom, or ordered, sought and bargained for in those secret Eastern markets, which require a year's notice and a price running into hundreds for the production of trained Circassian beauty, green-eyed and fair of skin.

Turkish Dance Of The Hair

There are Turkish girls who know nothing of "this freedom", published by Mustapha Kemal, and who perform a curious dance of the hair. Dressed in wide black knickers and a little dark bolero, they use their long black hair as a fan or a scarf, swirling it round their heads, tossing it up into a crest, flinging it out at right angles as they whirl and sway to the throb of audh and drum. The dance ends in the far-famed Shehada, the gesture of invitation, with which the bride welcomes her lord on the wedding night, her head and body flung back and her immensely long hair, washed for seven days in seven different essences, spread out on the floor behind her like the tail of a peacock.

Dancing-girl form part of the regular merchandise of the Sahara. Every year the trading caravans who go south from Touggourt and other rail-heads, to barter stuffs and hardware for ivory, hides and spices, take with them a number of empty 'basoors'—the cradle-like covered baskets in which women travel on camels. But when they return in the Spring these queer lumbering structures are full of dark, quiescent youth, nominally free—since they come by the will of their parents which is the same as their own, and it cannot be proved that any money has changed hands—but bound for the servitude of harem or dancing-house.

(COPYRIGHT.)

THE HEROINE OF AHMEDNAGAR

(Continued from page 17)

white sash, white shawl, and white slippers.

"Dear Sultana, you look wonderful!" her hand maiden exclaimed.

Chand Bibi patted the maiden's cheeks.

"It is like this, in snow-white," she said, "that I wish to meet my husband in Paradise."

She drank a cup of cooling sherbet.

"Tomorrow will be the day of days for Ahmednagar", she told her maiden. "With the Great Akbar's alliance, Ahmednagar can raise her head."

She yawned, and added,
"I must sleep now."
Suddenly, an officer came running to her.

"Fly, Sultana, fly!" he cried.
Chand Bibi was taken aback.
"What?" she questioned.

"Mohamad Khan has set the young king, the royal household, and many others against you, because you have accepted peace from Akbar," the officer explained. "Mohamad Khan is after your life. There is no time to lose. Oh, please, please fly! The swiftest horse awaits you outside."

Chand Bibi straightened herself proudly.

"Fear not," she said. "I will face them, and bring them round. We shall see whether the wickedness of a traitor or my truthfulness triumphs."

Her words were interrupted by the abrupt appearance of Mohamad Khan. Before she could speak a word, Mohamad Khan stabbed her through the heart. Chand Bibi fell down, and the Moon of Ahmednagar sank, with the word "Allah!" trembling on her lips.

REVENGE

In his camp, Emperor Akbar and his generals were discussing the methods of peaceful negotiations between Delhi and Ahmednagar. Approaching sound of hoofs fell upon their ears, and, before the camp sentries could make their challenge, the rider dismounted, and ran towards Akbar's pavilion. He fell before the assembly, completely exhausted, and cried out,

"Chand Sulatna has been murdered!"

Akbar jumped up. He suddered. His feelings choked him. The others elicited all details from the man, who was one of Chand Bibi's generals. Slowly Akbar's manner changed. His eyes flashed fire. He spoke,

"Such dastardly crime shall not go unpunished. We shall avenge it."

Quickly, the sad news spread like wildfire in the camp. Trumpets blared. Cannons boomed. The fortress gave way. The Moguls poured in. Ahmednagar trembled under them. Her streets were deluged with blood. Traitors fell one after the other. A legend has it, that Mohamad Khan was cut to pieces. Thus, in the year 1600, with the beginning of the seventeenth century, Ahmednagar fell.

By the next evening peace reigned over Ahmednagar. The Moguls lined the streets. Their armour shone in the golden light, and their pennons waved in the soft wind. At a given signal, the cannons boomed. This time, it was out of respect for the departed heroine. Slowly, a coffin, borne by Emperor Akbar's greatest generals, came along, with Akbar himself immediately in the rear. It was covered with flags of Delhi and Ahmednagar, which were at war the previous evening, but now united. Over them, was a fine net-work of jassamine flowers. As it passed along, every Mogul soldier sprang to attention, saluted, and bowed. Entering the burial ground, the sad procession passed between mourning cypress trees, and marble tombs which lay on the earth as though in deep slumber.

Thus were laid on the bosom of Mother Earth the sacred remains of one of her loveliest daughters, Sultana Chand Bibi, the matchless heroine of Hindusthan.

(The End.)

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World News From Across The Seas

(Continued from page 46)

Foreign Office, when he was still Mr. George Nathaniel Curzon, he was going through a despatch from the British Ambassador in Pekin to the Chinese Yamen, and lit upon the passage:

"Your Highness and your Excellencies have more than once intimated to me that the Chinese Government were aware of the great importance that has always been attached by Great Britain to the retention of the Chinese possession of the Yangtse region, now entirely hers."

To this sentence he took strong exception. Vexed at its construction, Curzon wrote in the margin:

"Not grammar! 'China' has not been mentioned, only "Chinese possession' and 'Chinese Government,' neither of which are of the feminine gender. However, I suppose we must not be pedantic, but must leave Sir C. Macdonald and the Yamen to use bad grammar if they please."

There was joy at the Foreign Office when the despatch was published and it was found that the printer had included Mr. Curzon's marginal notes. Still greater was that joy when it was pointed out that the Under-Secretary, when pontifically correcting the Ambassador's grammar, had fallen into the worse blunder of writing, "neither of which 'are'....."

* * * *

A Prophesy About London

A British journalist has come across a copy of a prophetic newspaper, printed a hundred years ago, at the time of the International Exhibition, and dated 1962.

It contains some amusing prophecies of the future, some serious and some farcical. King Albert III is on the throne, but Buckingham Palace is for sale. America has also become a monarchy. London is far cleaner, as the streets have been roofed over with grass. St. Paul's is a casino, Covent Garden Opera House is an oil-and-pickle warehouse, and the Pavilion at Brighton has been pulled down to build schools.

Britian is governed, it appears, by a matriarchy—a House of Peeresses and a House of Ladies, moved from Westminster to wrought-iron buildings at Hammersmith. The Chancelloress of the Exchequer, in introducing her Budget, quotes £3,153,000 for air estimates, £610,299 for land forces, and £4,600,000 for submarine protection. (Britain's this year's Air Force, Army and Navy Estimates were 39, 49 and 70 millions respectively.)

Aviation, has, of course, made strides. Britishers go everywhere by balloon, and air service to India by airship from the Nelson Column, in Trafalgar Square, is advertised as "almost as quick as the mails."

There is a bridge from Dover to Calais and a tunnel under the Irish Channel. Women dress in leather, oilskin and glass.

* * * *

Peace Symbol Movement

We have been invited by the "Peace Symbol Movement" to Stop War in Large black capital letters.

The Movement's message to stop wars contains a precise technique. The process is simple enough to justify the use of that dozen of cliches, "a child can do it."

It is a two-year plan. The Peace Symbol Movement "has set out to unite the world for peace, before 1938, by the wearing of peace badges." The aim of the campaign is "to show the populace how strong the peace movement is, that it is respectable and intelligent not to want to fight, and that no government can declare a war with a population visibly united for peace."

To achieve this united front we are urged to decorate our "hats, coats luggage, radiator caps, etc.' with peace emblems. "For those who understand, it is a crusade. For the multitude, it is merely a fad."

* * * *

Margot Aflame

"The first impulse of anyone standing alone upon a platform is to do or say something that will strike the sitting-down people—something like what Lady Oxford and Asquith is reported to have done recently when, all eyes upon her, she entered the English Church in North Berwick," said General Sir Ian Hamilton at Portobello.

"For (he continued), even as she seated herself with grace and dignity in her pew, the cigarette-lighter and the matches in her vanity bag came into contact, whereupon flames and smoke so enchanted the choir boys that not one of them will ever forget Lady Oxford."

* * * *

Hitler Mussolini Meeting

If, as is suggested, Mussolini pays a visit to Hitler in the autumn, Germans and Italians will hope that it will be more successful than their meeting at Venice in June, 1934.

This the first meeting between the two dictators, was not an unqualified success politically. The "gentleman's agreement" between the Fuehrer and the Duce on the subject of Austria lasted but a few weeks. What was more, the visit was not a personal success for Herr Hitler. On that occasion a postcard was published in Germany bearing the caption, "Adolf Hitler-Benito Mussolini, the guarantors of European peace." Above the caption was a picture of Hitler and Mussolini walking together.

Less than six weeks later one of the "guarantors" mobilised 500,000 men on the Brenner Frontier after the murder of Dr. Dollfuss. The postcard picture bears out eye-witnesses' reports that Hitler "looked ill at ease" in Venice. It is no secret that Mussolini, on his part, formed no very high opinion of his brother dictator. The Fuehrer has, however changed a good deal in the last two years, and the Duce may have occasion to revise his opinion.

* * * *

Rainbow Movement For World Peace

European statesmen who are worried about peace should consult Miss Iris Vera Vincent, head of the Rainbow Movement for World Peace, who visited Paris en route for the Brussels World Peace Conference.

Miss Vincent is officially a delegate of the United Mothers of the World, but prefers her less formal titles of "The Joan of Arc of Peace," "The Dynamo of Pacifism," "The Volcano of Peace," or "The Mighty Atom of International Order." Her "absolutely sure-fire scheme" has the merit of simplicity. She explains it thus:

"I'm going to propose a United States of the World to be governed by a tribunal of geniuses. The plan will prove it possible to fuse all peoples scientifically, economically, artistically and religiously. I've got the constitution and the agenda already drawn up. If necessary, the united women of the world will conscript the geniuses to serve as governors I've even got a list of geniuses drawn up to submit."

Miss Vincent's chosen geniuses include Peter Arno, the cartoonist, J. P. Morgan and Earl Browder, the American Communist. One has a pleasant vision of Prof. Gilbert Murray as a conscientious objector to such conscription.

* * * *

"Alf" Landon's Chances

It is stated that Governor Landon is taking lessons in broadcasting technique. This is perhaps the sequel to the rather unkind remark by Mr. James Farley, chairman of the Democratic party that "the more speeches Landon makes the more votes Roosevelt will get."

Though Mr. Landon's supporters are less blunt on the subject of his oratory, they admit that his microphone manner is not perfect. Even Mr. Mark Sullivan, staunchest of Republican commentators, conceded in a recent reference to Mr. Landon's lessons that "if the training goes no farther than to attempt ordinary clarity of utterance that is of course, desirable." But although Mr. Sullivan is impressed with the Republican candidate's ability he admits that he mistrusts Mr. Landon's "amiability to photographers."

President Coolidge's reputation suffered from some of the pictures of him which were published. His face showed that he felt acutely unhappy when being photographed in Red Indian and cowboy costume. According to Mr. Sullivan" Governor Landon cannot possibly beat President Roosevelt in a contest of showmanship and ought not to try."

One decision taken by Landon, however, is approved by all his followers. He has announced that "for official campaign purposes" his name is not Alf, but Alfred. This declaration is said to follow Mr. Landon's discovery that, if elected President, his signature on State documents would have to conform to the name on the election addresses.

* * * *

Women Diplomats

Although Mrs. Boerge Rohde the American Minister at Copenhagen, who prefers to be known diplomatically as Mrs. Bryan Owen has now resigned, Copenhagen will not be without a woman Minister.

In a few days Senorita Palma Guillen will arrive in Denmark as Mexico's Minister. Her last post was Minister to Colombia. Senorita Guillen has had previous offer of diplomatic promotion. But until recently she has preferred to stay in Colombia, a country to which she is much attached. A few weeks ago she was violently attacked by the Colombian Press for denying that the Mexican Government had persecuted Catholics. This is probably why she has decided to leave Bogota.

With Mrs Owen's resignation, only two women Ministers remain—Senorita Guillen and the Soviet's Mme. Kollontai at Stockholm. Women consuls, vice-consuls and trade commissioners are, however, fairly numerous, representing, among other countries the United States, Brazil Chile and Nicaragua.

* * * *

Trotsky And France

Trotsky, who has been given orders to leave Norway by December 18, has admitted that he has been in touch with groups in France. The admission is confirmed by other evidence—an article, by Trotsky himself in an August number of the American "Nation."

The article is entitled "Revolutionary Interlude in France," and gives a penetrating and obviously well-documented analysis of the present situation in France. Trotsky's view is that a conflict between the forces of the Right and of the Left is "inevitable and, probably, not far distant." Of course, he does not predict an immediate victory for the French Left.

Trotsky regards the next stage as a repetition of the abortive rising which he led in Petrograd in July 1917. He thinks that the Left will receive a similar lesson in strategy as a result of which the French working class "will mature, renew its leadership, and prepare the conditions for future victory." In view of these remarks he is hardly likely to be invited to stay in France Nor it is probable that he will again be given a friendly shelter in England. It is now twenty-four years all but a month since he arrived in London and met Lenin for the first time. The meeting took place in Lenin's lodgings in Sidmouth-street, Bloomsbury. Trotsky was then a vigorous young man.

* * * *

Soviet International Exhibition

Russia has ambitious plans to celebrate the establishment of the new Constitution by holding the greatest international exhibition ever staged.

Plans for this event have been grown from the scheme for the 2,000—acre botanical gardens now being built on the Lenin Hills near Moscow. Here, by a special system of subsoil refrigeration or heating, tropical and arctic plants grow close together in the open air. It was recently decided to establish a Russian "Whipsnade" beside the Botanical Gardens. It is stated that the Russian tourist agencies alone have been ordered to prepare to convey a million foreigners to the exhibition.

* * * *

Obiter Dicta

Even lions do not kill more than they themselves can eat—they do not kill for play This ruthless habit is reserved for the cheetah, the hyena, and the European gentleman.—Mr. Llewelyn Powys.

Upon 80 per cent. of Etonians the rare privilege of Eton is wholly wasted.—Mr. Harold Nicolson.

Christianity is an alien creed, diametrically opposed to our racial inheritance.—General Ludendorff.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

INVISIBLE SEARCHLIGHTS

German Scientist's Discovery

Seeing in the dark by means of an invisible searchlight is the latest development in German science. The searchlight, fitted with a glass screen which permits only ultra-red rays to pass, can be focussed on anyone without his knowledge, and his movements can thus be watched unsuspected. It will, it is stated, be possible to make long range reconnaissance by this method, the rays penetrating even through mist. Ultra-red and Ultra-violet rays which are not perceptible by the human eye in the darkness, can, with the aid of a specially constructed electric lens, be converted into visible rays and united in an "electron picture." The new invention, it is claimed, renders superfluous this method of transforming invisible rays to visible by means of electron photography.

SCIENTISTS WANT TO WORK FOR PEACE

Distinguished professors of psychology, anatomy and genetics are among men of science who have signed a statement on "Scientists and War" issued by the Intermediate Peace Campaign, London.

The statement reads:

"No scientist who reflects upon the uses to which his work is put can fail to recognise that the world is now faced with an unescapable choice; whether science shall be used for the benefit or for the destruction of humanity.

"The International Peace Campaign has the support of thousands of inarticulate scientific workers in many countries who would like to be helping to build up a world of peace and friendship among the people, but who, day by day, see instead the restriction and evil application of their labours".

The signatories are: Professor V. Gordon Childe (Pre-historic Archaeology, Edinburgh); Professor W. E. Le Gros Clark (Human Anatomy, Oxford); Dr. J. C. Flugel (Assistant Professor of Psychology, London); Professor J. B. S. Haldane (Genetics, London).

Sir Alfred Hall (Director, John Innes Horticultural Institution; Mr. Julian S. Huxley (Secretary, Zoological Society; Professor Hyman Levy (Mathematics, London); and Professor T. H. Pear (Psychology, Manchester).

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Is Your Son Girlish?

If your young son seems rather girlish—preferring, say, helping his mother about the home to playing football or cricket—don't get alarmed. Above all, don't let people tease or bully him, imagining that such treatment will drive the girlishness out of him.

It will not; on the contrary, it will make him worse. But if he is just left alone, he will pass safely through the effeminate phase and become a healthy, normal, young man all in good time.

This is one of the conclusions drawn from a series of observations made on school children, under the auspices of the Medical Research Council of Great Britain. Some 4,000 boys and girls were tested over a number of years, and it was found that most of the boys went through an "effeminacy period" between the ages of nine and eleven.

Other interesting facts emerged from these researches. It was found, for instance, that until about eleven, boys and girls of the same age were about the same height. From eleven to fourteen, the girls grew taller than the boys.

But this was only because girls grew more quickly than boys, and stop growing sooner. For, after the age of fourteen, the boys grew taller than the girls.

Yet at all ages the average head measurements of the boys were greater than those of the girls.

Science Hired To Destroy Humanity

America's Second Edison Bewails Misuse Of Knowledge In Interests Of Warring Nations

"It's pathetic. In every country the scientists are putting all they know into finding new ways of destroying humanity. I know, because I'm in it too".

Mr. William Dubilier, America's second Edison, inventor of the apparatus which Britain, France and America used to detect submarines during the war, radio pioneer and owner of 300 patents, sighed as he said this, sitting in his room in the Savoy Hotel, London and looking out on to the peaceful Thames, says the "News Chronicle".

He is a short, unobtrusive figure, forty-eight, sun-tanned, with hair that is going grey and a quiet, insistent voice. He is here on holiday.

DETECTING PLANES.

He spread out his hands. "What can you do about it? Most scientists and inventors would walk out of it if they could; but they can't. There's no way of making them all stop together."

His own most recent work in the United States has been on new and supersensitive apparatus for detecting aircraft or ships miles away.

"We've got apparatus so fine that it will find a battleship 25 miles away—out beyond the horizon—or a 'plane too high to be seen or heard.

"Another thing we've been working on is a portable radio receiver and transmitter no bigger than two cigarette boxes. It is worn on the back of the head, and two fellows can talk to each other as they walk about in the street in different towns five miles apart.

"Yes, it's being used for military experiments now.....".

He spoke of his travels in Europe. "Everybody afraid—it's awful. You people over here don't realise the way they look on Britain. You're the greatest steadying force in the world.

LINDERBERGH'S INFLUENCE

"America? I'll tell you this. When Linderbergh came over here he did more to tighten up friendship between your nation and mine than anything that ever happened before. American people said: 'Britain can protect Lindbergh and we can't. Good old Britain!'"

"If another war does come I don't know what would happen to this neutrality policy of ours, but listen—you'd have thousands of volunteers from America on your side".

CAMERAS THAT SEE IN THE DARK

A German electric company has after many years of research work, recently placed upon the market a remarkable new invention: an optical instrument which is capable of seeing clearly in place where the human eye can perceive only darkness. This discovery places many new possibilities in the paths of cinematography, natural history, medicine and especially, criminal detection.

This instrument acts in the same way as an ordinary camera, except that it works by means of electron rays instead of light rays. It is fitted with so-called electron lenses (electric or magnetic fields) which have the same properties as the photographic glass lenses. The researches that have led to this invention being perfected, and which are concerned generally with the laws governing electron rays, are classed under the name of "geometric electron optical science". This new science has been founded in Germany, and is there being developed, although to-day certain prominent Americans are working on it.

The instrument now being marketed by the German Company has, amongst others, the extraordinary capacity of changing red light rays into blue, and also of making those that are ordinarily invisible, visible. By invisible light rays is meant the infra-red and ultra-violet rays which adjoin the spectrum, but which cannot be detected by the human eye. The new "dark camera" can make photographs by using these rays and make them visible to human beings.

It is now therefore possible to take pictures of objects or of people in the completest darkness, without them having any suspicion that they are being observed.

HEALING POWER OF LIGHT AND SUN

The III International Light Congress held at Wiesbaden was attended by delegates from 25 countries. The agenda was roughly divided into four spheres, dealing with physical and biological aspects of light-therapy; radiology in the treatment of tuberculosis, sun-ray treatment of children's ailments; climatic influences and hygiene in general. The subjects under discussion were of great importance, not only to the medical world but to the public at large, as the question of relaxation in light and sun is more and more becoming one of general interest. The latest discoveries in this sphere of medical research were presented to a large audience by means of lectures, films and lantern slides. In conjunction with the Congress an international exhibition of industrial articles concerning light therapy was held.

ELECTRIC "TRAFFIC COP" TO TRAP COSMIC RAYS

A huge electric "traffic cop" for those mystery speedsters of the universe—the cosmic rays—has neared completion in the University of Chicago laboratory of Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, noted physicist.

It was designed on the same general principle as "speed traps" for human motorists. The idea was to pull them out of line as they raced along, slow them down, and take their "fingerprints."

Because the rays are believed to travel almost as fast as light—which beats everything else by whizzing along at 186,300 miles a second—powerful electric currents are required to brake them even slightly.

Thus the "traffic cop" is a 12-ton magnet capable of producing an attraction in a cubic foot of air 40,000 times as great as the earth's magnetic pull.

THAT OZONE LEGEND

The belief that the beneficial effect of seaside air is due to the ozone it contains is not endorsed by all scientific authorities. Ozone, as the name implies, has a distinctive smell, but it would take a very sensitive nose to distinguish it in the atmosphere of even the most bracing of seaside resorts, for its proportion is rarely more than one pint per 100,000 gallons of air, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian".

The characteristic "seaside smell," generally attributed to ozone, usually arises from decaying marine vegetation, which can hardly be credited with beneficial effects. Probably there is as much ozone in ordinary country air as in seaside air, and while there is little proof that it has, any marked curative effects, it is certain that any considerable increase in the small percentage normally present in the atmosphere would be dangerous to all deep breathers.

"ARMOURED WOOD"

Wood from German forests is now being used in all sorts of ways which hitherto have been held to be impossible. A new material recently placed on the market, is "armoured wood" which acts as an effective blockade. By means of binding material insoluble by water, wood and metal can be joined so firmly together that it is quite impossible to separate them. The metals that come into question are lead, zinc, copper, aluminium and various light metals. The resulting product possesses the elasticity of wood and the hardness of metal. The material can be subjected to blows and pressure, without the wood splintering or giving way, and it can only be cut by means of a metal saws or shears. When it is covered by a coat of paint it acquires the strongest weather resisting powers. Many technical trades, such as the electro technical, ship-building and general building, are finding uses for "armoured wood".

HER MATRIMONIAL BLUNDER

(Continued from page 13)

least of his follies. My enemies had satisfied themselves that he was the greatest fool ever."

"How?"

"Boiling over with rancor and animosity against me, they set out in quest of a prize boob."

"A prize boob for a prize beauty eh?"

"That seems to be the rule. Beauty and brain seldom pair together—owing to what divine law of nature, I am not naturalist or lawyer or divine enough to know. And this man they selected as bridegroom for me was sitting on the top of a tree, sawing away the branch on which he was seated."

"But were these enemies of your agents of a disgruntled matrimonial bureau?"

"Lillian!" Lovungi exclaimed scandalized. "I thought you knew me better than that."

"I think I do," Lillian replied. "But then one never knows what tricks a madcap like you may be up to. I thought you said they went in quest of a bridegroom for you?"

"That they did, darling. But they were no agents of a matrimonial bureau, but the emissaries of the 'Daily Agitator of Darjiling."

"But how did they come to think they would succeed in marrying you off to a fool?"

"Three pundits came to me and introduced him as their teacher. They said he had taken a vow not to open his lips until he had married me after vanquishing me in debate on any subject I chose."

"How could he defeat you in debate without opening his lips?"

"They explained that he would make signs intelligible only to themselves and they would debate accordingly."

'Had you given out that you would marry any man who could vanquish you in debate?"

"Yes, dear,"

"But wasn't it rather rash?"

'Hardly. For barring about half a dozen men I knew there was no one in India who could get the better of me in debate. And these few master minds were all married. So I was playing safe, you see."

"Still, how did you come to make such an odd announcement, anyway?"

"In exasperation. To pacify my father."

"I see. Your father insisted that you must get married?"

'Oh, dear! He was on the rampage."

"And how did the 'Daily Agitator' come to hate you so?"

"Because I had debated him and showed him up the gosh awful fool he is."

"Oh, that's interesting! What was the topic of debate?"

"Resolved that the British should leave India bag and baggage."

"My! Hot stuff!"

"Hot as a stick of dynamite about to go off."

"I suppose that 'Daily Agitator' proposed the subject, with himself holding aloft the red banner of flaming patriotism?"

"You said it."

"You were clearly at a disadvantage, Lovungi, speaking as you did in India in an atmosphere acrid with the burning bales of Manchester."

"I was, darling. And the Daily Agitator—oh, you should have seen him! How he raged and chafed and foamed at the mouth! Hurled bitterness and invectives. Stamped his foot in forensic fury. Gyrated and gesticulated like mad!"

"And you won?"

"I had to."

"Otherwise you would have had to marry the man?"

"Of course."

"And that would have been dreadful!"

"Disastrous, darling.'

"But how did you turn the trick, seeing that the odds were overwhelming against you?"

"Oh, that was easy," Lovungi smiled in reminiscence. "Easy did it. The agitator thundered. I lightened. He preached: I persuaded. He ground his teeth and scowled: I smiled. He ranted in rolling periods of learned length: I talked. He indulged in the higher and drier forms of oratory and left the audience high and dry. While I, made of humbler and more human clay, pleaded and pearsuaded and tried to carry my auditors with me. And the people heard me with rapt attention and laughed and cheered and voted for me to the last man. I uttered phrase of four words, and the audience went wild with enthusiasm and was mine to do with what I pleased. If ever a debate was won by a single phrase, I think I won it."

"I can't imagine what you could have said, specially to an Indian audience."

"I began by saying that in these days of militant nationalism independence, absolute and unqualified, was on every tongue, for any Indian to argue that the British should 'not' leave India bag and baggage would seem tantamount to playing the role of a Judas. Yet try as I would, my love for my mother country and her teeming, tolling millions would not allow me to consent to the British leaving India bag and baggage. I had given much thought and consideration to the proposition, had listened with awe to the rambling periods and thundering denunciations of my redoubtable adversary. Yet I could not, for the life of me agree that the British should leave India bag and baggage. 'And' I said 'I can not and will not, indeed, I must not, agree to the British leaving India bag and baggage, because the baggage, I submit, is 'ours'

'These words were greeted with a thunderclap of applause, and the people stood in their seats and rent the air with loud shouts of 'Bande Matram!' (Hail Motherland) and 'Mahatma Gandhi' ki Jai!' (Victory to Mahatma Gandhi).

"Following my advantage I drew a sharp distinction between the sterling patriotism of thoughtful men like Gandhi and Tagore and the chest-thumping jingoism of fire-eating fanatics—patriotteers who deserved forgiveness, for they knew not what they said or did.

"I made a vigorous plea for mutual co-operation and good will between India and Britain and ended by pointing out that India could no more afford to lose Britain than Britain could afford to lose India."

"That was clever, Lov," Lillian admired. "Clever and compelling. But how come you lost the debate to that good-looking Sheik?"

"I lost no debate, darling: I lost my heart. I looked at him and he looked at me: our eyes met, and I knew I had to have him. So I said to the pundits: 'I am sick and tired of this everlasting powow.'

"Marry and be done with it,' the pundits suggested gallantly. 'You have defeated and deflated us all, and we are not complaining. We were no match for you. We are no match for you, in either sense of the term. But our teacher the great Lalit Mohun Vyas, though of your own age in years, is the very god of learning incarnate—learned like Shuk and Shanker of yore, and just as austere.'

"'Hm!' I said thoughtfully, contemplating my man.

"'And,' the pundits went on, 'we would suggest that the marriage be solemnized immediately, as there is no more auspicious day to be united in holy wedlock than this day of the Spring Festival, which maidens all over the country are celebrating to-day.'

"So on the spur of the moment I married. And when at the conclusion of the wedding ceremony my husband opened his lips the conspiracy of silence crashed to the ground, like a palace reared upon the sand, and I knew that in the battle of life I was a loser."

"What did he say?"

"When the pundits and others had left and I was alone with my husband, I greeted him as 'Arya-putra.'"

"What was that?" Lillian asked.

"Arya-putra, darling, is the finest word by which Indian women address their husbands. But literally it means the Son of Aryans. My dear lad was not acquainted with the idiom—was innocent of even the alphabet. He said, 'Why do you call me putra?' I am not your son but your wedded husband.

"The low-down trickery of my enemies flashed upon me like a bolt of lightning. I saw through their game and was stunned. They had venged themselves on me for their own incompetence. And I—I had walked into the trap with both eyes wide open. Rage and grief racked my soul, and burning tears gushed from my eyes in a stream. I made to rush out of the room, but detaining hand was raised in entreaty.

"'P-please d-don't weep, and don't run away like this,' he stammered. 'Have I offended you somehow? I did not mean to offend you I go down on my knees and kiss your feet. Oh, I see! Well, call me son, father, wife, sister, brother, aunt, oh any name soever you please. But kindly do not weep, and do not go away from me.'

"I was touched. Tears of pity rose to my eyes. I flung my arms around him and kissed him. 'All is not lost,' I thought. 'He is a diamond in the rough I will polish him and ere long he will be the crowning glory of my life.'

'But I am not out for a school ma'am, and he proved himself an "enfant terrible" with his over-eagerness to swallow down the entire encyclopaedia of knowledge at a gulp The senile precocity that informed his conversation infuriated and exasperated me. I put up with it as best as I could. But around about one at night, anger got the better of judgment and I kicked him out of the casement into the garden below.

"My anger cooled the next instant. I was appalled at what I had done But pride would not let me rush to him. I hoped he would return—and I am still hoping."

"But didn't you search for him later?"

"I did—too late. I sent my maid to see what had fallen into the garden. I sent my men to comb the country from Kashmere to Cape Comorin and from Sagar island to Sind. But the earth seemed to have opened and swallowed him up. And now what wrings my heart in anguish unbearable is his childlike simplicity and gentleness

"'Have I offended you somehow?' he had cried, bewildered, the poor darling. 'I did not mean to offend you. I go down on my knees and kiss your feet. Call me son, father, wife, sister, brother, aunt, oh any name soever you please. But kindly do not weep, and do not run away from me.'

"He was a lamb, Lillian, and I slaughtered him and quartered him and flung him to dogs. But I have not escaped unscathed. Nor do I want to I do not seek

(Continued on page 58)

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TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

GROWTH OF CHILD

Development During First Year Sketched

The average circumference of a baby's head at birth is from thirteen to fourteen inches at the level of the eyebrows. It grows very rapidly during the first year, increasing about four inches. This rate of growth then decreases and is very slow after the fifth year. At birth the bones of the head are separated slightly. At the back and on top of the head are two openings, or soft spots. As the head grows these are filled in with bone, writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman in the "Montreal Gazette."

The free movement of the bones of the skull allows for compression and occasionally queer deformalities result at birth. These disappear usually during the first month.

At the time of birth the circumference of the chest is about half an inch less than that of the head. The average growth of the chest is about an inch a year up to the age of fifteen, when the average is thirty inches. At first the chest is almost round but later it flattens out from front to back and becomes wider from side to side.

During the third year the chest becomes larger than the head. In calculating chest measurements, allowance must be made for the amount of fat, but as a general rule, a large chest indicates a robust child, and a small one a delicate one.

If the chest is much too small exercise and gymnastics should be used to develop it. When the chest becomes deformed, it is usually because of rickets, heart disease, or fluid in the chest cavity. As the child grows older these deformities may be due to curvature of the spine and a physician should be consulted in time to correct them at the first sign of trouble.

During the first year the abdomen is about as large as the chest and at the end of the second year, the head, chest and abdomen should be about the same. Later the chest increase more rapidly than the others. A large abdomen is the result of gas or rickets, and in any case indicates faulty feeding.

During the fourth month the average child deliberately tries to reach for and grasp some object, and thus performs its first voluntary movement. At this time it begins to hold its head erect. At seven or eight months it is able to sit up alone for a few minutes. At the ninth or tenth month it begins to bear its weight on its feet and at the eleventh or twelfth to stand alone by holding to some object

VOICE AND SPEECH

To Be Special Branches In In Medicine

At the 5th meeting of the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Sprach- und Stimmheilkunde (Society for speech and voice therapy), specialists from all countries came together at Berlin. Impediments of speech, diseases of the organs of voice and speech as well as their treatment were the subjects under the discussion during the three days' Congress.

Stuttering and stammering are the chief impediments while disturbances are due to diseases of the larynx spinal cord or organic disorders; the deaf and dumb constitute a special therapeutical branch. The wide scope of diseases of the vocal organs is concerned mainly with professional ailments such as speakers, actors, singers and the like would be prone to. Years ago the healing of such troubles seemed more than doubtful but since the science of phonology has developed, there are in most cases ways and means of curing and bringing relief.

Chicago Wages Ingenious War On Mosquitoes

They Are Dyed Blue, Red, Purple Or Yellow With Spray To Discover How Far They Can Fly And Spread Infection

Visit the Riverton section of Cook County, Ill, an area bounded by Belmont and Crawford Avenues and Ninety-fifth Street, Chicago, and the Cook County line, any warm Summer night and you will find no smudge fires, no mosquito netting, no pungent odour of citronella. Yet once this was a mosqnito-infested district of Illionois. The reason for the change is the systematic eradication of the mosquito from the Des Plaines Valley by WPA workers under scientific direction, writes the Scientific Correspondent of the "New York Times."

In water areas that cannot be effectively drained, boats, pumps sprays and larvicides are resorted to. The fighters look much like firemen as they slowly chug along in motor boats. Individual soldiers in this war attack smaller pools with portable tanks and sprays carried like knapsacks.

The larvicides are various. Pyrethrum powders are puffed or blown into crevices or into confined spaces. The most effective spray is a kerosene extract of pyrethrum mixed with kerosene and water to which soft soap has been added.

Cost: dolls. 48,039.99. Of this the WPA put up dolls. 27,938.74 and the Desplaines River Valley Mosquito Abatement District dolls. 20,101.25.

Preliminary Studies

Before WPA workers were turned loose on this job scientific studies had been conducted that revealed much about mosquitoes that was not known before. For example, how far can a mosquito fly? On the strength of purely circumstantial evidence it was concluded that the salt-marsh mosquito (Aedes solicitans to the entomologist) can journey as far as forty miles. They may be right.

In conjunction with the work of draining and poisoning breeding places, an experiment is being conducted to determine the distance over which mosquitoes in the Des Plaines Valley actually fly. Mosquitos are stained with dye and catching posts set up at varying distances from the marshes. W.P.A. workers mean the catching posts and trap the mosquitoes in flight. It is possible to tell from just what point the dyed mosquito came and pudge the range of the flight. This is important in determining the area in the vicinity of the breeding place which must be protected.

Last season, on the western border of the Des Plaines Valley, 200,000 female mosquitos were stained purple and 100,000 red; at the southern border 1,000,000 were stained green. For two weeks after the staining periodic catches were made. However, adverse weather conditions interfered with the normal flight and full data could not be obtained from this single experiment. It is planned this year to treat 5,000,000 mosquito with red dye 5,000,000 with green, 5,000,000 with yellow, 5,000,000 with blue and another 5,000,000 with brown.

J. Lyell Clark, sanitary engineer of Des Plaines Valley Mosquito Abatement District, first used laboratory stains to colour the mosquitos. This, however, was expensive and it was learned that ordinary clothes dye worked as well as the more expensive stains.

Water is added to the dye to make a 3 per cent solution. With this the mosquitos are sprayed with a special nozzle which projects a fine mist some six or eight feet. WPA workers walk over the marsh areas and spray the liquid on the moist soil and water where mosquitos breed. About 30 per cent of the mosquitos in a sprayed area acquire a coat of dye.

The method was first used in Panama when the United States Public Health Service was waging its major offensive against malaria mosquitos during the construction of the Panama Canal. Joseph A. Le Prince, then chief sanitary inspector of the Isthmian Canal Commission conceived the idea when he was trying to trace the flight of the mosquitos which threatened to make a failure of the canal project.

Nutritive Value Of Parboiled Rice

Higher Than That Of Raw Rice

Messrs. A. Sreenivasan and H. P. Das Gupta of the Department of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, write as follows in "Current Science" (Aug.):—

In recent years, considerable amount of attention has been drawn to the high nutritive value of parboiled rice. Evidence has been adduced to show that during the process of parboiling vitamin B 1 penetrates into the endosperm layers so that in spite of even high polishing, the anti-neuretic vitamin is not entirely lost. 1-5.

The basis of the general nutritive value of parboiled rice has so far remained rather obscure. The observations of McCarrison and Norris, 6 Joachim and Kandiah, 7 Codd and Peterkin, 5 Basu and Sarkar 8 and others would indeed suggest that parboiled rice is not very different in composition from raw rice derived from the same variety. Recent studies by the present authors would show that parboiled rice polished to the same degree is generally slightly richer in both Nitrogen and Phosphorus than the corresponding specimens of raw rice.

This would not however entirely account for the superior nutritive value of parboiled rice to that of raw rice.

It is well known that irrespective of the variety chosen parboiled rice is generally darker in colour than the corresponding raw rice. The colouring matter (which is derived in part from the husk) can be removed to some extent by polishing, but the final product rarely ever attains the desired degree of whiteness. In view of this and the fact that parboiled rice is generally consumed by the poorer classes of people, it is milled to a less extent (about 5 per cent than raw rice (15-2) per cent.).

It may be seen from Table I, that between 5 and 15 per cent. of polishing, a large part of the nitrogen and phosphorus of the hulled rice are lost. As already explained, this portion is generally preserved in parboiled rice so that it becomes very much richer in these two valuable constituents than polished, raw rice of commerce.

Parboiled rice is generally poorer in fat than raw rice polished to the same degree. This would account for the slightly better keeping quality of the former. During parboiling, the starch gets partly gelatinised so that, on cooking, parboiled rice tends to stiffen more readily than raw rice. This would account for the better keeping quality of cooked parboiled rice, especially when stored under water.

Parboiled rice of commerce is generally prepared out of the so-called coarse or coloured varieties of rice as also those which tend to get readily broken on milling. (The milling quality of rice is greatly improved by parboiling). The recent observations of the authors would show that some of the coloured varieties (and coarser varieties in general) have thicker bran layers and contain very much more of nitrogen and phosphorus than the superior white varieties. This may also have some bearing on the high nutritive value of parboiled rice

HYPNOTISM DERIDED

Use In Obstetrics Limited To Rare "Hysterical Cases"

Chicago, July 28.—The American Medical Association said to-night that hypnotism of expectant mothers to ease that pains of childbirth had been tried for years and proved successful only in rare cases of "hysterical" women.

Commenting on an Ohio physician's report that he had used hypnosis in one case and would try it on others, Dr. Morris Fishion, editor of the American Medical Association Journal, asserted:

"Hypnotism has been used repeatedly for many years in an endeavour to alleviate the pains of childbirth but has not been found successful except in the case of hysterical individuals who have been repeatedly hypnotized and are therefore especially amenable to the power of suggestion."

The A.M.A. spokesman said medical annals carried reports of attempted hypnosis in childbirth cases as early as "30 to 35 years ago."

"But your worship", said the man in the dock. "I was not drunk".

The magistrate looked sceptical. "Then perhaps you can explain" he said, dryly, "why the policeman found you climbing a lamp-post".

"Because, your worship, a couple of crocodiles had been following me down the street, and I thought the lamp-post would be the safest place for me".

Sports Jottings From Here And There

The Facts About The Stadium

(By J. C. MAITRA)

I see that I have raised a hornets' nest about me by referring to the Stadium again in my article on Sunday before last. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Hindu Gymkhana, in a letter to the "Chronicle," accuses me of twisting "facts" to suit my views which are absolutely non-communal. But he is gracious enough to forgive me for my "hobby." I am, indeed, grateful to him for this small mercy. I am, however, much obliged to him for the fullest details in regard to the Stadium question which he has so kindly furnished me. I propose to share them with my readers in the course of this article and leave it to them to judge whether my comments were based on "facts" or not.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

From the minutes of the first joint meeting of (a) the Committee (Bombay) of the Cricket Club of India, Ltd., and (b) Representatives of the Gymkhanas—Bombay, Hindu, Muslim and Parsi, held at the Government House, Bombay, on 15th November 1935, I find that "His Excellency, the Chairman after consulting His Highness (the Maharaja of Patiala) and members of his Committee dealt with the demands of the Gymkhanas as under:—

2. SEATING ACCOMMODATION. Although the stands were to be built to accommodate only 10,000, in view of the demand made, the Club would enlarge the structure to accommodate 12,000 to be divided as under:—

Bombay Cricket Association			6,000
Gymkhanas:	Bombay	2,000	
	Hindu	1,500	
	Islam	1,250	
	Parsi	1,250	6,000
Total			12,0000

UNANIMOUS ACCEPTANCE

"The representatives of the Gymkhanas unanimously accepted the terms offered by His Excellency, the Chairman, but stated that they would have to place them before their respective Committees for confirmation."

Now for the information of my readers I must tell them who were the representatives of the four Gymkhanas. The minutes show:—

Bombay: Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.,
B. R. T. Greer, Esq.
Hindu: L. R. Tairsee, Esq.
S. (A.) Shete, Esq.
Muslim: Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola K.C.I.E.
Parsi: Dr. H. D. Kanga,
D. B. Lam, Esq.

HINDU GYMKHANA'S "NO"

When this unanimous agreement was placed before the Managing Committee of the Hindu Gymkhana, they recommended the General Body to accept the same with the modifications stated herein as under:—

"1. "The sitting accommodation to be given to the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana should be 2,000 seats, though our requirements are naturally more."

"2. Each Gymkhana will sell its seats to its members and will cater to the members of its community only; tickets should not be sold by the respective Gymkhanas to others than referred to above. This is a condition precedent of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana coming into the scheme of the Stadium, and for financial condition is imperative."

"3. The Cricket Club of India, Limited, will cater only to its members and not to others."

The "General Body" accepted the above recommendations, raising the number of seats required from 2,000 to 3,500. It is worthy of mention that Tairsee having failed to persuade the General Body to accept his recommendations as they emerged from his Managing Committee, washed his hands off the scheme and the General Body appointed V. S. Dongre, the mover of the amendment, to undertake the negotiations with the Cricket Club of India.

THE APRIL MEETING

As a result of these negotiations the C. C. I. agreed to give the Hindu Gymkhana 2,000 seats without the conditions mentioned above. Now we come to the meeting held at the Government House, Bombay, on 6th April, 1936. The local Committee of the C. C. I. and the representatives of the four Gymkhanas, namely, Sir Joseph Kay (Bombay), M. M. Amarsey (Hindu), D. B. Lam (Parsi), and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola (Islam) were present. Lord Brabourne was in the chair. Lord Brabourne informed the meeting that he had received the following mandate for his negotiations in respect of allotment of seating accommodation in Gymkhana stands.

BRABOURNE'S MANDATE

"The Committee of the Cricket Club of India had fully considered the respective demands of the Bombay Cricket Association and the Gymkhanas (Bombay, Hindu, Islam and Parsee) but were unable to see their way to introduce any further changes in the allotments already made as given below. The Committee would be grateful if the parties to whom such allotments had been made would arrive at an early decision confirming the distribution of accommodation as the Government of Bombay are pressing for the acceptance of the lease of the site and donors were anxious to see the scheme expedited."

"His Excellency explained that the final allotments made were:—

Bombay Cricket Association			6,000
Gymkhanas:	Bombay	2,000	
	Parsee	1,250	
	Islam	1,250	
	Hindu	2,000	6,500
Total			12,500

THE "FINAL" ARRANGEMENT

The Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas accepted 2,000 seats but desired the location to be decided by draw. The Parsee Gymkhana accepted 1,250 seats on condition they were given a special position in the centre of the stand. The Islam Gymkhana held out for equal distribution but were prepared to consider 1,250 seats if special position was allotted as suggested by Parsee Gymkhana."

"As the Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas were not agreeable to special positions being given to Parsee and Islam Gymkhanas His Excellency placed the following proposal before the meeting:—

"Except the Bombay Cricket Association whose 6,000 seats would be located at the North-West, at the West end of the Gymkhana Stand each of the Gymkhanas should be allotted 1,250 seats on the ground floor, the location to be decided by draw. The additional 750 seats for the Bombay and Hindu Gymkhanas to be located on the upper deck."

The proposal was acceptable and the representatives promised to place the proposal before the respective committees and convey the decision to His Excellency by the 14th April 1936."

AN IMPORTANT CONDITION

"His Excellency explained that since the allotments were made as a result of the unanimous approval of the Gymkhanas any farther increase in the number would also have to be confirmed in the same manner. His Excellency then suggested that the following clause be inserted in the agreement to be entered into with the parties to whom accommodation had been allotted.

"That no increase in the number of seats allotted to a Gymkhana maybe made except with the consent of all the other Gymkhanas."

This was agreed to and the representatives of the Gymkhanas promised to inform His Excellency of their Committee's decision by the 14th April 1936.

NO COMMUNAL RESERVATION

I understand the Hindu and Bombay Gymkhanas accepted the above proposals unreservedly. But the Parsee and Islam Gymkhanas stood out for equal distribution of seats. I am glad to note that the Hindu Gymkhana had waived their condition which I called fantastic, namely, reservation of each section of the stand for a particular community. I must say, however, that I was unaware of it until the whole position was laid bare before me the other day.

Tairsee says, "the Hindu Gymkhana because of strength of its members and community asked for more seats than other Gymkhanas and "ultimately" was given 2,000 seats against 1,500 to the Parsis and Islam Gymkhana and this was agreed to by the Stadium authorities and it is because now that an attempt is made to reverse this that the Hindu Gymkhana has protested."

TAIRSEE FORGETS A "FACT"

I do not know when the Stadium authorities agreed to give 1,500 seats to the Parsi and Islam Gymkhanas. As far as I can see from the records, they were given only 1,250 seats each. Tairsee appears to have forgotten his "facts" in this instance. From the facts that are before me it is clear that the Parsis and the Mahomedans, when they saw that the Hindus and the Europeans got a larger number of seats by persuasion or pressure, insisted on their equal rights and privileges as they enjoy to-day. The C. C. I. acceded to their request as they were anxious to settle the question without delay. This they did without consulting all the Gymkhanas as was agreed upon in the joint meeting of April 6th. Apparently they wish to maintain 'status quo' to avoid farther wrangling between the contending parties.

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THE NOVA COMPANY, BOMBAY 21.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Some of you might be remembering that during the last Congress Jubilee Celebrations, our Khar Branch of the All-India Children's Association opened the Children's Own Library. The opening ceremony was performed by Acharya J. B. Kirpalani, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress.

That Library will start functioning now from Saturday, September 19, 1936, the auspicious Ganesh Chathurthi Day. It will be situated in the Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, and will remain open daily, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 6 to 7 p.m., and on Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays from 4-30 to 7 p.m.

In the Reading Room will be provided Children's journals in chief vernacular and English languages. And all children will be allowed to make use of them free of any charges.

The books from Library will also be issued free for reading at home, but to those only who place a deposit of Rupee One at least. This deposit, of course, will be returned after the child ceases to make any use of the Library.

All boys and girls up to 16 years, whether they are enrolled in the Children's Association or not, can take advantage of this Children's Own Library. The deposit may be given to and further particulars had from the Secretary, Syt. M. J. Parmar, Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar.

I do sincerely hope that children of Khar and the Children's Association as well as boys and girls of the neighbouring suburbs in particular and all children of Bombay in general will make full use of the Library, which is for them only. Any suggestions and donations for the Library will be most welcome by the Secretary.

MY MOTHER

I must not tease my mother
For she is very kind,
And everything she says to me
I must directly mind,
For when I was a baby
And could not speak or walk,
She let me in her bosom sleep
And taught me how to talk.
I must not tease my mother
She loves me all the day.
And she has patience with my faults
And teaches me to pray
How much I'll strive to please her
She every hour shall see
For should she go away or die
What would become of me?

(The above poem was recited at the Prarthana Samaj by a child on the occasion of the Mother's Day.)

THE JEWISH NEW YEAR 5697 (17th September, 1936).

First of all, it is my duty to send my greetings to all my Jewish and non-Jewish readers of this Corner on the occasion of the Jewish New Year, 5697.

We the Jews of India, are but a small community, but our duty is none the less clear.

The month of Tishri being the seventh of the ecclesiastical and the first of the civil year, falls this year on the 17th September, 1936.

New Year's Day falls on the first of Tishri, the seventh month in the Jewish calendar. It is the anniversary of the day of the creation of the world by the Almighty.

We believe that on this day Adam was created: and from his existence we count our years, that is the sixth day of the creation. On this day too did he eat of the forbidden fruit, and therefore this is the season appointed for penitence, for the Lord said to Adam, "This shall be for a sign in future generations: thy descendants shall be judged upon these days, and they shall be appointed as days of pardon and forgiveness."

Furthermore we Jews are told too solemn for us and calls for deep reverence.

It may be interesting for you to know why this our day is called "A Day of Blowing the Trumpet (Shofar). It is to awaken man from his sleep and bring him to a consciousness that there is a God who rules the Universe.

That is how the New Year's Day came to be a day of penitence and prayer; and that is why the Atonement Day is so close in its wake.

Jewish New Year Problems

1. Who was the great grandson of the man who was never born and the great grandfather of a man who never died?

Ans.:—Cainan (Adam and Enoch and Genesis V.).

2. Who was the straightest man in the Bible time?

Ans.:—Joseph, for Pharoah made a ruler of him.

3. What is the most ancient mention made of a banking transaction?

Ans.:—When Pharoah got a check on the Red Sea Bank which was crossed by Moses.

4. How long did Cain hate his brother?

Ans.:—As long he was able.

5. Who was Jonah's tutor?

Ans.:—The whale that brought him up.

Jew Jokes

1. Two little Jewish girls were saying their prayers. When both had finished, the younger of the two climbed on her mother's knee, and said in a whisper, "Mummy, Rachelle only asked for her daily bread, I asked for bread and jam."

2. What is a Polygon, Benny?

Benny: A parrot that has escaped!

3. "Uncle, if a man had a peacock and it went into another man's yard and laid an egg, to whom would the egg belong?"

"Why, the egg would belong to the man that owned the peacock."

"Uncle," said Isaac, "did you never think that a peacock couldn't lay an egg?"

4. Inspector: "How old is this boy?"

Mother: "Three."

Inspector: "How old are you, sonny?"

Small Boy: "Three."

"Well, I'll let him ride free this time, but when he grows up he'll be either a liar or a giant."

5. A man was looking into the depths of the Grand Canyon. "Do you know," said the guide, "it took millions of years for this great abyss to be carved out?"

The man was tremendously impressed. "You don't tell me," he commented. "Why, I didn't know this was a Government job."

—Sent by Bro. Jacob Isaacs.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

In connection with the Third All-India Children's Gathering, due to be held at Hyderabad (Sind), in October-November, the local and suburban children or persons interested, may please see Mr. M. J. Parmar or Mrs. Hiraben Joshi, Joint Secretaries, Khar Branch of the All-India Children's Association, at Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar, on any day between 6 and 7 p.m. for full particulars.

Bro. Sadhu Nihalani (standing), a member of the Sind Executive Committee of Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Khar Children's Association during his recent visit to Bombay and was accorded a warm welcome by the members and workers. Sitting by his side is Bro. Lal Sainani, a worker at Khar.

PRUTHWIRAJ CHAVAN

Once upon a time there was a King named Pruthwiraj Chavan, ruling in Ajmer. He was presented the Kingdom of his grandfather named Anangpal who ruled in Delhi. Anangpal had two daughters. One was the mother of Pruthwiraj and the other was the mother of Jaichand, who ruled in Kannouj.

Raja Jaichand had a daughter named Sanyukta who loved Pruthwiraj. But there was a burning

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU VISITS THE BALKAN-JI-BARI BRANCHES IN SIND

During his recent tour in Sind, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was requested to visit the Balkan-ji-Bari branches. He was very much impressed by the children's reception and the Association's work. The two photographs on the sides were taken at Karachi, and the one in the centre at Hyderabad, where it may be remembered an All-India Children's Gathering is to be held in November.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

jealously between Jaichand and Pruthwiraj. When Jaichand came to know that his daughter and Pruthwiraj were on friendly terms with each other, he kept a watch on her so that she may not have any opportunity to go out.

Jaichand was busy in holding Swayamber, so he invited the Kings of various territories. Sanyukta loved Pruthwiraj so much that she was prepared to loose everything for him. When every thing was ready and the respected Kings took their places, Sanyukta was called in.

As she passed by the Chavan he took her and ran off to the great astonishment of the rest. He was pursued by Jaichand but not caught; and they reached Delhi.

Then Jaichand persuaded Shahabuddin Ghori who was the King of Afghanistan, to fight Pruthwiraj, for Jaichand was unable to declare war against him. Ghori invaded Chavan's Kingdom but he was defeated by them.

In this war the Afghan King

Little Mohini as Radha in "Krishna Dance"

was put into a great loss and trouble. Two years after in 1193 when Ghori came again and when it was found that there was no discipline in Chavan's army Ghori was at last able to defeat the Chavan. In 1193 Pruthwiraj was killed and Jaichand's joy knew no bounds.

—Sent by Bro. Fakir Chand.

FUNNY GEOGRAPHY

Dear Dada,

Very funny answers are often received by our teacher, specially in Geography. Science and History. Here is one of them. in Geography.

Q: Which is the capital of India?
A: London.
Q: Where is London? In which part is it?
A: In France.
Q: Where is France?
A: In Burma.
Q: Where is Burma?
A: In Sind.
Q: Where is Sind?
A: In England?
Q: Where is England?
A: In India.

—Sent by Bro. Jagu T. Butani.

MULTIPLICATION A VEXATION

Is multiplication a vexation? To most of the children all over the world it is. It is very easy to solve a problem of addition or subtraction but when multiplication or division involves in the problem, children place their hands on the cheek and sit idly. They pray to God to come to their rescue. There is a fine quartet which runs as follows.

Multiplication is vexation,
Division is as bad
The rule of three doth puzzle me,
And practice drives me mad.

This reminds me of a little girl who had been struggling with the twelve-times table and at last reached the mathematical fact that twelve twelves are 144. "And now" said her grandfather, "What are 13 times 13?" Don't be silly" said the little maid; "there is no such thing."

—Sent by Bro. Shriram Phadke.

WHAT AM I?

My first is a reptile.
My second an article of-furniture.
My whole is a fungus.
My first is a gentle breeze.
My second is a toy,
My whole is a fungus.
Ans.:—Toadstool. 2. Puffball.

Riddle-Me-Ree

Says William to his thriftless wife,
"To first unless you try,
Your wasteful ways will spoil our life."

Hers is a curt reply.
Second and third her answer give:
Full soon their fortunes fall,
Each of the hapless pair must live
And wander as my all.
Ans.:—Mendicant (mend, I can't).

A Riddle In Rhyme

Suppose your horse refused to trot
Because it was both tired and hot
What would the weary creature say?
Its answer would, of course, be neigh (nay).

Transposition

A word of two syllables, whose meaning implies
What we should abstain from if prudent and wise;
When read the reverse the meaning will show
What most in reality wish they may do.
Ans:—Evil, Live.

—Sent by Bro. Gopal Savkar..

TRICKS WITH WORDS.

It is rather fun, playing tricks on one's friends, isn't it? That is, of course, only nice, harmless, friendly tricks. Here are two simple little puzzles, which you can try on your friends. You will see how easy they are, but if you do not show them the answer they will think the words are just nonsense at first.

For instance—this is the first one—What do you make of ALLO? Nothing, you will say, and you are nearly right. The answer is—Nothing, after all. Look at the letters again, and you will see what I mean—

Now for the second one—
Wood
John
Hants,

That looks as if someone were trying to play tricks on a postman. I wonder, if the postman would be sharp enough to read it correctly. This is the answer:—

John Underwood,
Andover,
Hants.

Now, of course, it is as clear as daylight to you, isn't it?

—Sent by Bro. Thomas Mathai.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The eldest of three little boys was sternly reproved by his mother for his bad behaviour.

"You are the eldest, Tommy," said mother sharply, "so it is really up to you to set a good example to Johnny and Timothy".

Tommy sniffed. "H'm!" he said. "I don't mind being an example for Johnny, but I won't be an example for both of them. Johnny's got to be it for Timothy."

* * * *

Teacher: "When did William the Conqueror come to England?"

Tommy: "I don't know".

"But doesn't it say in your book 'William the Conqueror, 1066' ?".

"Yes, but I thought that was his telephone number".

* * * *

Teacher: "Give me a sentence with 'centimetre' in it".

Tommy: "My aunt was coming home from the country and I was sent to meet 'er."

* * * *

Schoolmaster: "Tommy, if it took ten men five hours to plough a field, how long would it take five men to plough the same field?"

Tommy: "They couldn't do it sir".

Schoolmaster: "Why not?"

Tommy: "Because it had already been done!"

* * * *

Tommy: "Oh dear, I'm afraid it will never be right!"

Teacher: "What will never be right?".

Tommy: "My left shoe, sir!"

* * * *

"You can't," says Tom to lisping Bill,
"Find any rhyme for month."
"A great mistake," was Bill's reply,
"I'll find a rhyme at onth."

Khar Children's Association members at play: They meet every Sunday regularly at the Laxmi Nagar Hall, 10th Road, from 8 to 9-30 a.m. All children are most welcome to come and make themselves happy there.

THE EFFECT OF MUSIC

IN the years immemorial, there was a grand palatial edifice in China.

It was made of pure white marble. It was simply marvellous, so beautiful and so charming, that one who beheld it once, desired to see it again and again.

It was surrounded by beautiful and nice orchards and gardens. In one of them, there was a golden cage, in which lived a nightingale. Her melody was so heart-ravishing that when she sang, one would feel himself sleepy or walking in the seventh Heaven.

It was so familiar with the palace-residents, that the cage was seldom locked up. It always went out and would return whenever she liked.

But one day it so happened, that the King of China, to whom it belonged, visited the garden and could not find there this charming bird.

A night passed ..... another one ..... and yet another one .....but ..... but ..... The king without hearing his dear bird, became ill and was confined to bed.

The great physicians and doctors were sent for, but the king was never able to give up the bed.

One day he began to breathe hard and the doctors declared that he would soon die.

But ..... but the sweet sound fell on his ear. Every minute the sound came nearer and nearer. At length, the musician (nightingale) came and sat on his forehead. She sang a song to him. And Lo! the king became well and in no time he was quite O. K.

—Sent by Bro. Thakur D. Melwani.

SHORT NOTES

I am so thankful to some of my Parsi Sisters and Brothers who have very kindly remembered and sent me Patteti Greetings.—I sincerely reciprocate the Happy Nawroze Wishes and hope the New Year will bestow on all our Parsi friends the best of health and happiness!

Entries for the last colouring competition are pouring in in great numbers. It seems the children like colouring competitions very much—specially the last one, because it is quite easy, has found much favour with the young readers. But, well, the prizes will go to those only who have shown the best of skill.

Great preparations are being made for the All-India Children's Gathering due to be held in November at Hyderabad (Sind). Have you got ready to join the party. If not, what is the difficulty? Please let me know—Perhaps I may be able to help.

Who have not yet joined the Children's Association? Children upto 12 years can become Members. Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can be enrolled as Associates. Elders wishing to be helpful to the Association also can become either Associates or Patrons.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment form, stating your age, whether boy or girl, mentioning your full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"GULISTAN,"
KHAR—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A PUZZLER

Two bound volumes of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" were placed upright upon a bookshelf, as shown in the illustration. The thickness of each book, including the covers, was one and a half inches, while the covers themselves measured exactly one-eighth of an inch.

A bookworm eats through the two volumes, from the first page of Vol. I to the last page of Vol. II. How far does the worm travel?

Try this problem on your chums and you will find that very few will give you the right answer.

If you look at the illustration above you will see that from the first page of Vol. 1 to the last page of Vol. 2 only means that the worm eats his way through two covers. Each cover is one-eighth of an inch thick, therefore the correct answer to this problem is one-quarter of an inch.

INDIA AND ABYSSINIA

(Continued from page 7)

he conceived the idea that the Abyssinian kingdom, a friendly Christian power, might open direct communication by sea with India and so cut out the Persians. The scheme miscarried, for the Abyssinians did not venture farther than the ports of the Persian Gulf, and there they were naturally unable to break the monopoly of the Persian merchants who bought every Indian cargo directly it arrived." This does not point to ignorance of India's locality!

Constantine's Priest-Ambassador

In 356 Constantius resolved to send a priest-ambassador to Arabia Felix or "India." Theophilus a native of Diu in the Gulf of Cambay or of (Diu Socotra (the "Isle of the Bliss") was selected. It is generally argued that Theophilus was a Socotran. But in "The Syrian Church in India" by Rae, it is stated:—

"It is possible that Theophilus may have been a Hindu, as from the earliest times there was much commerce between India (Proper) and the island of Socotra. But it seems more probable, as Socotra was included under the name India, that Theophilus was an Indian in the same sense as the Homeritae." The Homeritae were the inhabitants of Arabia Felix. Theophilus met with great success. Among other places a church was built at Aden. Theophilus then went to Abyssinia where he became Bishop of Axoum in succession to Frumentius.

It is also related (by Eusebius) that Pantaenus, a converted Stoic and a native of Sicily went to preach the gospel to the "Indians" and is said to have found that they had a Gospel in the Hebrew tongue brought to them by the apostle Bartholomew. St. Jerome confirms this story, going so far as to say that it was to the Brahmans that Pantaenus' preaching was addressed, and that it was the "Indians" themselves who had asked Demetrius, Bishop of Alexandria, to send them missionaries. In spite of the fact that Jews have been in India from before the writing of true history, it must be admitted that there does not appear to be much ground on which to build the belief that India Proper was the country visited, but the story is just possible.

The legend of Prester John, the mythical monarch of an unknown Christian country, was widespread in the Middle Ages. His Christian kingdom was placed in Central Asia, then in India, and subsequently in the fourteenth century in Abyssinia. Some believed the fabled emperor to be Gur Khan, the Turk who had defeated the Persians. An idea that he was a Nestorian Christian may have originated from the reports about the Nestorian Christians of St. Thomas of Madras.

A Forged Letter And Its Extraordinary Consequences

A letter was forged which was supposed to have been written by Prester John to the Byzantine Emperor. In this letter Prester John is described as ruling over seventy-two tributary kings whose dominions included the three Indias. In these territories were fantastical zoological of monstrosities. The inhabitants were equally astonishing. This forged letter inspired great hopes that this mighty Christian monarch might annihilate the Moslems who were then in their ascendancy. The identification of this mythical king who never existed, with the Negus of Abyssinia had the most extraordinary result.

"The explorers sent out by Prince Henry (of Portugal), the Navigator, along the African coast to discover an all-sea route from Portugal to the Indies, brought back reports of a great Christian king who ruled somewhere far in the interior. These reports tallied remarkably with the then current identification of Prestern John as a king who resigned somewhere beyond Egypt, and King John II conceived the idea that the alliance of this mighty Christian king would be very useful in establishing connexion between Portugal and India. He accordingly in 1487 despatched an expedition under Bartholomew Diaz down the coast of Africa to investigate the possibility of reaching him by sea, and at the same time sent an envoy, one Peter de Covilham, to the Levant to establish contact by that route. De Covilham succeeded in entering Abyssinia and in reaching the king, but he was never allowed to return ..... Meanwhile Diaz's expedition had not succeeded in rounding the Cape but had established that there was a sea route to India, and ten years later Vasco da Gama rounded the Cape and reached India."

On Abyssinia's Lake Tsana depends the life of Egypt, and many fantastic legends show that the ancients knew the fact. One of these legends is that a mediaval. Abyssinian king conceived the idea (but it bore no fruit) of drying up Egypt by diverting the Nile to the Indian Ocean. Later the great Albuquerque, Viceroy of the Portuguese Indies, entertained the same idea with the object of destroying the Venetian monopoly of the Indian trade and its diversion to the Cape route controlled by his countrymen.—"Indian State Railways Magazine."

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14,000 MILES ON HORSEBACK

Australian To Ride To Coronation

From Melbourne to London on Horseback, in 300 days, to attend the King's coronation, is the objective of ex-warrant-officer R. M. Reid of the Australian forces. He has started on his way. He is riding an Australian bloodstock horse, and he is attempting to break the record set by an American who once rode 6,000 miles from Alaska to South America.

More than 14,000 miles will be covered actually on horseback, if Reid is successful. His first and worst stage will be from Melbourne to Darwin through Central Australia, where there is one stretch of gibber grass which is poisonous to horses, of 38 miles, and where he will have to ford crocodile-infested rivers. At Darwin he will embark on a ship for Singapore; thence he will ride through Penang, across the Ganges to Calcutta, through Central India to Karachi and on to Europe by way of Persia and Turkey.

Reid is wearing the uniform of the Australian wartime soldier, and he is carrying goodwill messages from the Australian Prime Minister, the Premier of Victoria and from the Australian branch of the Legion of Frontiersmen. He is paying his way by lectures—he can speak German, Arabic and and Hindustani—broadcasts, and the sale of postcards.

PROTECTING BEETHOVEN RELICS

Bomb-Proof Cellar For Emergencies

A bomb and fireproof cellar in which valuable Beethoven relics can be safeguarded in times of emergency, is part of a scheme of alterations which are to be carried out at Bonn, where the great composer was born. The house, which was Beethoven's birthplace, already houses a collection of relics, and the building next door, in which he was christened, is to be restored to its original condition and the special cellar fitted. The Beethoen Museum is also undergoing reconstruction work and will, it is hoped be ready by March of next year.

MOUNTAIN GOAT SETTLERS

Experiment In The Bavarian Alps

After a long journey by rail large and funicular railway, four goats have just been turned loose, under official auspices, in the Bavarian Alps. This is part of an interesting experiment which is being made by Dr. Hess, the director of Hellabrunn Animal Park at Munich, with the approval of General Goering, the National Hunt Master of Germany. The animals are ibex, or mountain goats, which will, it is hoped, settle on the Bavarian mountainside. Additional mountain goats from the Berlin Zoo are also to be set free on the mountains at this point later, under the same scheme.

TOLL OF TRAFFIC

Australia Makes More Rules

Pedestrians are rigidly regulated by new traffic laws which, following Melbourne's drastic new code to combat road accidents, have just been promulgated in Perth, the capital of Western Australia. A system of street crossings, sacrosanct to them has been devised for their protection, but they may not cross against traffic lights or signals, they may not stand in a street or cross it diagonally and where there are no footpaths or pavements they must walk on the right side of the road, not more than two abreast. Car drivers who wish to turn into another street must defer to crossing pedestrians, and no car may overtake another which is temporarily halted for pedestrians at a crossing.

In The World Of Bridge

CORRECT ELIMINATION TECHNIQUE.

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

The elimination-and-throw-in-play does not, as a rule, require expert technique; average players are well enough equipped for its execution under favourable circumstances. Occasionally, however, the timing problem is rather subtle; then the play requires the most careful planning. To-day's hand illustrates the proper and the improper "stripping" process.

South, dealer.
Both sides vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Double	4 ♠	5 ♡
6 ♠	Double	Pass	Pass
Pass			

East's five heart bid was not bad, considering the extreme length of his suit and the fact that his partner's double of a spade had suggested heart strength. His leave-in of the six spade penalty double was questionable but certainly as sensible as a takeout to seven hearts would have been.

West opened the King of hearts and dummy ruffed. A low trump to declarer's ten was followed by the ruff of a second heart; another trump was led to the King and South's last heart ruffed. The declarer had slipped! He next cashed the Ace and King of clubs, but in order to strip dummy of the third club, would have had to use dummy's last trump as an entry. Since that would be fatal declared led a diamond away from his Ace. But West was in no difficulty: he went up with the Queen and exited safely with a club. Declarer had to ruff and lose another diamond trick to the King.

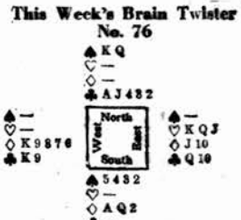
"Looking ahead", declarer should easily have seen that the Ace and King of clubs should have been cashed at an early stage, and dummy's third club ruffed in the closed. After that (hearts having been eliminated by ruffing them in dummy) the lead would have remained in dummy with hearts and clubs stripped from both North and South hands. The lead of the Jack of diamonds, passed by declarer, would have clinched the contract, since West would have had to return either a diamond, away from his remaining honor, or a club which could have been ruffed in dummy while declarer discarded his only remaining diamond loser.

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

SOLUTION.

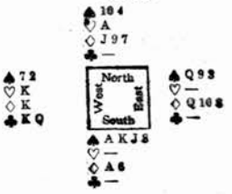
South leads the low diamond. If West returns a trump, South clears the trumps and cashes the Ace of diamonds. If West returns a heart or a club, North plays the Ace of hearts or a trump, as the case may be. If East ruffs, South over-ruffs and draws the trumps. If East discards, South discards the Ace of diamonds and takes the trump finesse.

This Week's Brain Twister
No. 76



There are no trumps. South leads and his side must take five tricks.

Solution to Last Week's Brain Twister
No. 75



Samuel Hoare At It Again!

Planning For British Recognition Of Manchukuo In Return For "Concessions" From Japan

Japan will welcome a revival of friendship with Britain but will not pay too high a price, writes Mr. Hugh Byas, the Tokyo correspondent of the "New York Times." The price expected is not only recognition of Manchukuo but recognition of Japan's special position in China, says the newspaper "Asahi" in its second article discussing condition for renewal of Anglo-Japanese friendship.

Some considerations relative to British Empire trade are included, but these merely reflect the fact that the main opposition to an agreement with Britain, which official opinion favours, comes from Osaka exporters.

If the 'Asahi" is well-informed exponent of Japanese policy, as there is reason to believe, what Japan is seeking is British approval for Japan's China policies. The "Asahi" discusses messages in which its London correspondent announced that Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, had a plan for adjustment of Anglo-Japanese relations. This plan embodies a bargain wherein Britain would recognize Manchukuo while Japan would reaffirm China's territorial integrity, the open door and respect for British interests.

Trade questions would be settled by Britain's lowering her tariffs on Japanese goods and Japan's undertaking to purchase more British products. Furthermore, Japan would observe the provisions of the 1936 naval treaty.

Showing that the reported terms are not good enough, the "Asahi" points out that China to Britain is merely a market, whereas Japan's destiny is at stake in her policies toward that country. Britain, therefore, must realize the special nature of Japan's interests in China, the paper adds.

What Hoare Forgets

Sir Samuel Hoare still seems to think the Nine-Power Treaty is operative, continues the "Asahi," but that agreement no longer fits actual conditions. The British people believe Japan has injured their interests in North China, it says, but if the whole position is realistically reviewed it is Britain's world commercial policy that is obstructing Japan's advance.

The "Asahi" alleges, but the Foreign has declined to confirm that the Ambassador Shigeru Yoshida *has been warned to be circumspect lest he pay too much for British friendship.*

Kazue Kuwashima, chief of the East Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office, in a magazine article offers another exposition of Japan's attitude, which tactly denies Chinese independence. He declares the establishment of Manchukuo fundamentally changed Japan's position. Japan is now a continental power, obliged to consider Manchukuo's position in relation to Russia and Outer Mongolia.

"Japan and China must in the future be united in the relation of mutual existence," he declares. "Japan will never forsake China, because if they are separated Japan's mission to establish permanent peace in East Asia will be defeated."

To those accustomed to read Japanese circumlocutions this says plainly that Japan aspires to secure East Asia's permanent peace by a combination of China, Manchukuo and Japan, whose 500,000,000 people, occupy the third largest block of territory in the world, to be led and protected by Japan against absorption or encroachment by the Soviet.

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WALKING IN RAIN

By Y. G. PATWARDHAN

There is a peculiar charm of walking in rain without your umbrella. For the absence of umbrella adds immensely to your adventure, the adventure of being held up at some other shop on the way. The rain stops your movements, but it lends spurrs to your thoughts and on a variety of subjects. If the shop is closed and if you feel at home on the stony steps, you have leisure to imagine the contents of the shop. You think it a grocer's shop, but you don't smell anything of a grocer. Perhaps it might be a watch-repairer's and you try to hear the ticking of clocks. But not a mouse stirring and you are rather afraid of the ghostly situation. But if you can imagine a ghost, you can imagine an angel or a fairy as well, and hence I am led to believe that there is no harm in stopping at any shop in the world.

The Very Heavens Cheer You

Though I like to walk in rain, I do not venture out of my rooms in a big shower. For my conscience bites me if I go out in rain without my umbrella. I just make sure that the rain is not upon me immediately. I do not mind going out in cloudy weather. The situation is just on the brink of yes or no, and I often imagine the latter. Humming a tune is always good when you are alone. The clouds seem to have listened to your music and very soon they send you a light and gentle spray in appreciation of your music. O, it is such a sweet spray! The very heavens cheer you on your lonely way. You toss your head in the air to receive the blessed spray directly and what a pleasure to wipe your face!

But the hooting of a motor-car spoils your enjoyment. A great nuisance, indeed! However, you cannot protest against it, so the next best thing to do is to protect yourself and not to protest against. Very soon the delightful spray is turned into real rain drops and you think of your umbrella—the symbol of security from rain. Buying umbrella at the next shop is out of question and going back to your house is sheer cowardice, a shameless retreat. Forward is the only means of salvation under the crisis. This spell of human weakness makes you to laugh at your own self, the non-adventurous self. Don't mind getting wet when you are out for it.

I Am Misunderstood

Then the truth of the adventure dawns on me and I am ready to laugh at others carrying their hedious-looking black umbrellas Now I am really free to watch the rain drops hiding on the top of the tree, water dripping from house-roofs, ladies busy in unfolding their several waterproofs and a score of other events silently taking place at the approach of the downpour. I am drenched to the skin and I see people looking at me with wondering looks. Perhaps they are struck with my calm and collected looks, when the very heaven is angry with all the world. Or they might suspect me a criminal! Who knows?

I regret to see people misunderstanding my intentions and I look about for some shelter. It is very interesting to take shelter in a quiet looking shop as you get leisure to make a full survey of it and if possible to throw in a few suggestions at the shop-keeper. He knows his job full well and directly ask you what you want. You blush to say that you wanted simple shelter from the rain. You feel your pockets and ask for some trifling ware for a trifling price. I have pocketted many unimaginable things in the world. Sometimes a piece of flint, a piece of coloured chalk (just to bring colour in my life) and even I go in for a hair-pin! To my credit I have made my pocket the abode of a mighty museum.

I Have Scored A Victory

In like manner I have come across with very interesting people from the very common run of men. A cobbler might argue with you that the world needs his perpetual mending and you cannot disprove his statement inspite of your logic. You might see a gharrywala smoking silently in his vehicle and philosophising over the clouds and the universe with reference to his patrons. Then you come across a pool of water and you stop to look your image in the troubled waters. You think you are just dancing without doing it and you can do a number of tricks with the water. You see a tiny little mouse waiting to cross the floods and it is very interesting to watch his sullen movements.

Then suddenly from a corner a motor-car again dashes at your side, spluttering and splashing through the running water. The mud has done its work and I am on my heals with my clothes soiled. However, I return to any house with a victor's look. In fact I have scored a victory over the rains. It is now calm and quiet. The west wind blows in through my windows and I change my dress. I dry my hair and wipe my face with a boyish merriment and I smile in my glass, happy and contented.

Are you an outsize? Are you embarrassed by a double chin, an overfull bust, the absence of a waist line and bulges of superfluous adipose? The doctor will tell you that fat has a bad effect on the heart and the system in general. Hundreds of women suffered like you. But thanks to Reduna,* the pills that dissolve 14 lbs. of unwanted fat in a fortnight these women have regained the graceful lines and charm of girlhood. Reduna* removes faulty gland function ing. It leaves no undesirable after-effects. And it is sold in the form of tasteless tablets. A bottle costs Rs. 2/8/-. Inquire at the chemist's.

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HER MATRIMONIAL BLUNDER

(Continued from page 51)

surcease of my sorrow. I revel in the heart-sought ecstasy of pain."

Lillian was overcome by the tragic irony of it. For a while she did not know just what to say. Then she said: "Shall I tell you what I think, Lov?"

"Yes, dear?"

"It seems to me that that Daily Agitator chap is the villain at the bottom. And if you would walk into his lair like a hunting Diana and horsewhip him right and left and north and south, he would produce your husband quickly enough."

"Ah but the humiliation of it, Lil. The humiliation to me, I mean."

Lillian nodded. "Yes, there is that," she said in a low voice.

Lillian racked her brains for apitable words to console her friend. But no words seemed adequate to the occasion. Then presently she recalled having read somewhere that to read one line of Tagore was to forget all the troubles of the world. She resolved to give Tagore a try.

She said: "Lovungi, do you like Tagore?"

"Do I like Tagore?" Lovungi echoed. "What a question, Lil? Tagore is the one inseparable companion of my lonely days. I don't know what I should do without him."

"Then let me read you a passage from Tagore," Lillian begged. "Shall I?"

"Do," Lovungi concurred. "Please do."

Lillian reached for the "Gitanjali" in the rack and read, her voice chiming like tiny silver trinkets:—

"Have you not heard his silent steps? He comes, comes, ever comes.

Every moment and every age, every day and every night he comes, comes, ever comes.

Many a song have I sung in many a mood of mind, but all their notes have always proclaimed, 'He comes, comes, ever comes.'

In the fragrant days of sunny April through the forest path he comes, comes, ever comes.

In the rainy gloom of July nights on the thundering chariot of clouds he comes, comes, ever comes.

In sorrow after sorrow it is his steps that press upon my heart, and it is the golden touch of his feet that makes my joy to shine."

Lovungi wrung Lillian's hand in gratitude, and tears glistened in her eyes like dew drops on a lotus.

Clear and distinct came the sound of revels from the Ganges, where a concourse of maids and matrons in sarees of all the colors of the rainbow had gathered to celebrate the Spring Festival with music and mirth and jollity. Lillian and Lovungi looked up, as if awaking from a dream. The sun had sunk in the mango grove, and the twilight was fast fading into dusk. Merriment on the river increased momentarily. Lights glimmered here and there. Bells sounded in the temples deep and vibrant. Homing birds chirruped in the trees. A hawker cried in the distance in a singsong voice. Nearer and nearer drew the cry: "Halibut, salmon, sole, sardine. Fresh from the Ganges. Buy fish."

"Odd!" said Lillian. 'An Indian fisherman hawking in English."

"It's the fool darling. Comes up to amuse me sometimes," Lovungi replied.

A shadow emerged from the shadows

"'Princess, will you please buy fish?" the man asked, advancing. "Halibut, salmon, sole, sardine. Fresh from the Ganges. Buy fish."

"Cruel! Cruel!" Lovungi crinkled her nose and knitted her brows. "Why dost thou kill fish, thou cruel man?"

"Because I need money, my Princess."

"And cant thou not make money any other way?"

"I am good at dicin', and earn quite a little at that trade when luck is with me. But dicin', too, like every other business, needs capital to start. And when I can neither beg, borrow, nor steal, I sell fish for a starting capital."

"So thou art a gambler and a thief, besides being the death of fish? And why dost thou stoop to all that?"

"Because, Princess, I need lots and lots of money to give to my girls. They won't know me from a street dog, nor anyone else for that matter, unless courted and cajoled with rich presents."

"And does not thy wife bean thee one?"

"Oh, no. No, indeed. My ole woman is not like Lalit's lady. She never kicks."

Lovungi winced at the unexpected sally. But the man was fun, and she carried on.

"Art thou a 'yogi' (seer), fisherman, that thou knowest so much?"

"Not a 'yogi', but a 'bhogi' (voluptuary), Princess," the fisherman replied. 'When I imbibe 'toddy,' God Soma (Bacchus) breathes the most recondite mysteries in my ears."

"And why dost thou drink, thou fool of a fisherman?"

"Because then, Princess, my ole woman is more amenable to reason, and sees instantly the wisdom of parting with her savings to help her poor dear husband wring a little pleasure from this world of woe."

"And hasn't thy wife a rolling-pin, fisherman?"

"She has all right. But I am not Lalit, the hen-pecked fool."

Lovungi jumped up from the chair and rushed into the garden like a streak of lightning

"Lalit, my love?" she cried.

The man opened his arms to her.

Lillian went slowly down the stairs.

Lovungi did the honors. "It is Lalit, Lillian, speaking English to beat the band," she said joyously. "Lalit, this is Lillian, my friend from America."

"How do you do?" said Lillian.

"Charmed," said Lalit with a courtly bow.

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THEATRE LATE-COMERS

Ending An Age-Old Nuisance

Berlin.—Steps are at last being taken to put an end to the nuisance of late-comers in theatres. It is announced that at the State playhouse at Bielefeld, theatre-goers who arrive after the performance has started will not be allowed to take their seats until the end of the first act. To enable them to follow the play outside the auditorium loudspeakers connecting with transmitters on the stage are to be installed in the foyers, bars and passages.

News From Far & Near

TEACHING OF PATRIOTISM NOT WANTED

French Chamber Rejects Socialist Government's Bill

Premier Blum's Government suffered a minor defeat in the Chamber of Deputies when a bill for compulsory teaching of patriotism in French schools was rejected. The bill had been passed earlier in the day by the Senate, says a Paris report dated August 6.

The measure would have compelled teachers to instruct their pupils in "the maintenance of the material integrity and moral independence of the country and the duty of assuring national defence by respect for the constitution".

Minister of National Education Jean Zay, supporting the bill, declared Premier Leon Blum's administration disapproved of doctrines contrary to the interests of national defence.

He made this statement after Rightists had cited speeches at the Lille Congres of lay educationists, several of whom advocated a school protest strike in the event France should go to war.

Discussions became so heated that at one point Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, was obliged to suspend the session.

A GAME FOR TWO

A story is told of an Irish sergeant in charge of a platoon who during manoeuvres was faced by a river the bridge over which was "officially" impassable. The sergeant, halting his platoon for a few moments, wrote a note which he affixed to the bayonet of one of the leading men in the platoon, after which he commanded them to march over the bridge. An officer, posted to see that the rules of the game were observed, rushed forward crying: "Sergeant, halt your men—can't you see the notice saying that this bridge is supposed to have been destroyed by shell fire?" "Sure and I can see that notice," replied the sergeant. "But do you not see the other notice saying 'This platoon is supposed to be swimming'?"

BERLIN HAS 450 THEATRES

And 14,000 Restaurants

BERLIN (By Air Mail.)

According to figures just issued Berlin has now 450 theatres and cinemas, where 250,000 seats are available daily. There are also 14,000 restaurants, cafes and other places of refreshment. The latest estimate of the population of the German Capital is 4,243,000.

COST OF CONQUEST TO ITALY DOL 1,000,000,000.

The military conquest of Ethiopia is calculated to have cost Italy more than 12,000,000,000 lire. This sum at the current rate of exchange corresponds to about 1,000,000,000 dollars.

While this figure is not official, it is, however, obtained from the Italian Official Gazette, which periodically publishes ministerial decrees giving total sums spent or appropriated for extraordinary services connected with the East African expedition.

From Jan. 1, 1935, to May 20, 1936, the various sums appropriated for war purposes total exactly 12,080,500,000 lire.

"Stolen Goods"

China Wants Her Looted Relics Back

A determined effort to recover Chinese art treasures from Great Britain and other countries is being made by the Chinese Government.

At the request of the National Commission for the Custody of Antiques the Government has ordered Chinese embassies and legations throughout the world to make an approximate valuation of Chinese works of art in the possession of collectors abroad.

Owners of treasures sold through legitimate channels will receive offers to repurchase them.

In the case of those works of art which left China in doubtful circumstances, diplomatic pressure is to be exerted.

The Chinese Government is not willing to pay for the return of articles taken at such times as the Boxer Rising in 1900. It regards those as stolen.

Commenting on the above report the "News Chronicle" writes:

"China's demand for the return of her art treasures is embarrassing enough in itself; for the loot carried off to Europe after the Boxer rising would probably stock an exhibition.

But if all the nations who have lost art treasures are going to require their surrender, the diplomats will be busy. Egypt will want her Needles back both from London and Paris. Greece will certainly clamour (she has never really ceased to do so) for the return of the Elgin Marbles. India can probably produce quite a long list of goods stolen from her: while Venice, the robbers' lair to which her old pirate princes brought their ill-gotten gains, will be threatened with the loss of half her glories.

But the nation which expects Mussolini to return stolen goods will be an optimist indeed."

"UNPARLIAMENTARY"

New Zealand M. P.s Must Think Of New Words

Five hundred words and phrases declared as unparliamentary in the last three years by various Speakers of New Zealand's House of Representatives are contained in a list tabled in the House by the present Speaker, Mr. W. E. Barnard.

Among the phrases, many of which represent the occasional frenzied language of the legislators, are:

A blasted lot of Shylocks.
Blow-fly minded.
The thick skull of a Minister of the Crown.
A giggling monkey.
The face of the honourable member reminds me of a great cheese, out of which a yokel has taken a great bite.
Put a collar round your necks like dogs.
Nose so long that he trips over it.
Use a niblick to get out of a bad lie.

Single words ruled out by Speakers throughout the period include: 'Ananias" 'ass' 'Barabbas,. 'anti-God', 'Autocratic bully', 'cad', 'common brute', 'coward', 'scabs' and 'political chameleon'.

CAT CHOOSES NEW HOME.

Allan MacDonald's cat walked a mile and a half to Hank Brisbois' farm, where she liked the surroundings, and gave birthto four kittens.

Brisbois carried mother and kittens back home to the MacDonald farm.

MacDonald presented mother and half the family to a hilrd man, Lockerby, who took them three miles to his home.

Brisbois woke next morning to find the cat and her entire family sleeping peacefully under his roof..

The animal had carried two kittens three miles from Lockerby's gone a mile and a half to her original home on the MacDonald farm, gathered the rest of her family and carried them to the Brisbois home.

SEARCH FOR 'ARYAN' ANCESTRY

Amusing Requests From Worried Nazis

Under Nazi laws Germans have frequently for various reasons to prove their "Aryan" ancestry. To get the necessary information they write to the parish clerk. Here are some of the latest requests:

Please send me my Arabian grandmother, with birth and death.

I am of Agrarian origin, for which please send certificate.

Please inform me if my dead grandfather appears in the register of deaths. He died from 1821 to 1850.

I have been bothered for years with the birth of my grandfather. Will you please help me in the matter?

HUMAN-LEOPARDS

The Secret Society of human-leophards whose members wear the skins of Leopards and put metallic claws on their fingers is being talked of again in the republic of Liberia where the black population lives in constant of horror this association.

The "human-leopards" do not attack white man but exorcise a veritable tyranny on the indigenous population.

The government authorities recently organised a punitive expedition against this band but failed in their attempts

This failure has encouraged the "human-leopard" in their atrocities and they have renewed attacks on villages at night time for carrying off women and children for ransom purposes. As a kind of retaliation against the government move, a small child was recently carried off by these monsters, and was cut into several pieces which were spread in different parts of the town.

COLORS TAG AUTO OFFENCES.

Philadelphia autoists of the horn-blowing and all-night-parking type will be informed by police of their law violations by cards—white for being noisy, yellow for parking. Violations will be noted on a stub to be turned in at headquarters. The first card will be a warning; the second will result in prosecution.

ATTORNEY SUES HIMSELF

Sequel To Auto Crash Of Parents

Llewellyn E. Winslow, an attorny of Peabody, Mass. U.S., has sued himself for 70,000 dollars.

The suit resulted from an automobile accident a year ago in which his parents were killed and a brother and sister injured.

As administrator of his mother's estate, he brought suit against himself on August 7, as administrator of his father's estate, for 10,000 dollars. As guardian for his minor brother and sister, he sued himself, as administrator of his father's estate, for 50,000 dollars and 10,000 dollars respectively.

Mr. Winslow's father was insured under the Massachusetts Compulsory Automobile Insurance Law. Suits in such cases are brought against the person insured.

BRITAIN'S DRUG ADDICTS

Britain's drug Addicts number only 709 of whom one-sixth are doctors according to a Government report for 1935 to the League of Nations.

This figure contrasts with an estimate in an official of 30,000 given in a League of Nations report in May.

In 90 per cent of the cases morphine is the drug of addiction, in 5 per cent cocaine and in 5 per cent diacelty morphine.

JAPANESE TOWN IN BRAZIL

A town, standing for some time in the very heart of Brazil, entirely Japanese in character and inhabited only by the Japanese has just received a city charter from the State authorities.

The town is called Shigamato and it is situated in the province of Sao Paulo.

Two years ago, there were only a few huts on the land where the town now lies. To-day it is a small modern city with 20 000 inhabitants who settled there by permission of the Brazilian authorities.

Shigamato has a certain amount of autonomy. Its police, newspapers, schools and temples are all Japanese.

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TO THE
ASTHMATIC
Even If the Doctor Tells You
You Can Judge It for Yourself

Do you suffer from that agonising torture of Constrained Breathing? It is not mere shortness of breath: you can take the air in but can't breathe it out. And these dreadful attacks—they come at any awkward time, frequently at night, especially in the early morning hours, and for hours and days you are confined to bed passing sleepless nights, chocked up, wheezing and gasping for breath. The agony may subside for some days to grip you again with maddening torture. You are declared an ASTHMATIC.

It is no use trying those Patent Medicines, you are often tempted to by the high-sounding promise of immediate relief they give. You might have realised that those Injections, Fumes, Inhalents and such measures yield but a temporary relief and never cure but positively lead you to a fresher attack with worsened complaints.

You have to resort to a Rational Remedy always and thanks to the advances made in the medical science which are proving of incalculable benefit to the ASTHMATIC. They hold hopes of Permanent Relief and Cure and when your Doctor or any of your friend advises you to give DR. PUROHIT SWASHARI a trial he does it with conviction. And even you can judge it for yourself when you know that Dr. Purohit SWASHARI is an ingenious combination of specific drugs known to science having a definite curative effect on Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Cold, Cough and most other Chest and Lung troubles; removes dryness of throat, increases secretion, liquifies and easily expels it; a sound appetiser, that removes constipation—often the chief distressing symptom in Asthmatics—and gradually tones and builds up health. As a rational remedy it works no magic but steadily, and positively effects a complete cure.

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The Humorist At Large

"Please sir, how are we to book up the £20,000 the cashier absconded with?"
"Put it down to running expenses."

Magistrate: "After you had hurled every insult at the victim you punched him on the chest. Why did you do that?"
Accused: "Because he was deaf."

"Is your husband fond of music Mrs. 'Arris?"
"Passionately dear, he wouldn't miss a smoking concert for worlds."

"Henry, are you at home, or is the house on fire?"

"For the love of Mike, Mary, stop calling me Honey."

Convict: "Warder, close the door better than you did last night, the wind blew it open and I had to get up to shut it."

MIND

Try CHATTO'S Mustard Honey. Sure remedy for Cataract and other Eye-troubles. Success guaranteed. Sample free with postage. The Chatto & Co. SAGUNA, (B. C.), Bengal.

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Opp. Byculla Station.
Bombay.

The Prisoner's Sentence

The law finally has caught up with "Spike Mugg", one of the most notorious of crooks, who, having been found guilty of his many crimes against society, has been sentenced on so many different counts that he will spend the rest of his life behind the bars.

"Spike's" identity is hidden behind his prison number of 1,234. The first day of his lengthy sentence was the 16th of the month. Of course, the puzzlish wants to know how many years "Spike" will have to spend in prison. That is easily discovered by placing the 12 numbers in the upper left-hand corner of the drawing in the 12 blank spaces of the design at the right in such an order that five numbers in the horizontal, vertical and two diagonal rows all add up to the same sum.

(For solution see page 64.)

Grave Allegations Against London Police

Sequel To Midnight Incident In Hyde Park

Every senior police officer attached to the Hyde Park station is expected to be called before the Commissioner of Police, Sir Philip Game, following grave allegations made in a case at the London Sessions.

At the close of the case the acting chairman Sir Herbert Wilberforce, said:

"This is a charge which, if it could be brought home, should lead to the dismissal of all people concerned."

The allegation in the case was that a woman was accused by a policeman whom she had met in the Park of stealing his wallet. She was taken to the police station and some hours later it was suggested to her that she should leave the station and "say no more."

The "Daily Mirror" understands that all documents relating to the case are at once to be forwarded to Sir Philip Game, who will personally conduct the inquiry.

An extraordinary story was told when a waitress, Dorothy Neri—petite, blue-eyed and blonde—answered the charge of stealing the wallet containing £1. She was found not guilty, and discharged.

Mr. G. G. Raphael prosecuting, said Police-Constable Charles Copeland and another man were accosted by two women, one of them Neri. She spoke to Copeland and then suddenly left him, after which his wallet was missing.

He overtook her and found her holding the wallet.

She refused to believe he was a police officer.

Police-Constable Copeland denied that he sat down with Neri or that he gave Neri any money.

INVESTIGATING CHARGE

Station Sergeant Maurice Jones said Neri was brought to the station at 12.25 a.m. and was not charged until 3 a.m. because he wanted to investigate the charge thoroughly.

Neri told the Court that after meeting Copeland they went to a seat. He afterwards gave her some money.

Sir Herbert Wilberforce, summing-up, said:—

"A woman in this position of life is always liable to have false charge laid against her by persons who think that, because she is a person of this class, she is not likely to be believed.

"In this case, it is said that some outside detective thinking that the Force, was likely to be discredited, actually suggested that Neri should leave the station and say nothing more about it."

The new boarder paused with his second boot in his hand after letting the first drop with a resounding bang. Twice had he been warned by the jumpy old gentleman in the room below. Remembering now, he slowly lowered it to the floor, and was soon undressed and asleep.

An hour later he was awakened by the old man pounding on the door.

"What is it?" asked the new boarder.

"Throw down that other darned boot, will you, and let me go to sleep," came the voice.

A Puzzle Poem of Missing Rhymes

THE famous "Poetry by Post" course for amateur verse-makers has gained great popularity since its inauguration by the Combination Correspondence Schools. Here is an example of one of the lessons used in training the students to compose rhymes. The lines are to be completed with a single word that rhymes. The number of letters in each of the 18 missing words is indicated by the asterisks. The poem follows:

Said Bess to Bill: "Tho you love *****,
I know you'd rather eat this ****,
Which I for you alone did ****.
You'll find it light as a snow *****."

Bill hereupon within did *****
But, like a martyr at the *****
He a big portion off did *****
And ate it for his sweetheart's ****.

Then his insides began to ****.
His head Bill did in sorrow ****,
As apologetically he *****
"Not one more morsel can I ****
Or all night long I'll lie *****"
Then o'er the coals Bess did Bill ****.

She hissed in much contempt:
"You *****!
You slippery, slinking, skulking ****!
You can go jump into a ****
Before for you aught else I ****."

(For solution see page 64.)

A Vanishing Coin

THE amateur magician shows his audience an envelope and a coin. He puts the coin in the envelope and seals it, but in some mysterious manner the money vanishes. The trick is performed as follows:

In an ordinary blank envelope the conjurer cuts a clean slit at the fold where the flap turns down. He covers the slit with his thumb and forefinger and holds the envelope before his audience. Then he puts the coin in the envelope and requests the spectators to feel the coin through the paper.

The conjurer explains that he has a certain magic power which enables him to make the coin disappear from the envelope. At the same time he reverses the envelope and allows the coin to slip through the slit into his hand.

"The envelope is empty," the conjurer cries. "See! I will prove this to be correct."

Then he takes a penknife and slits the top of the envelope, and as the fold at the top of the envelope is now cut all along the spectators do not guess the secret of the trick.

A Problem in "Letterithmetic"

SIGNS bearing the three words: "Sale! Buy Now!" posted conspicuously all over the department store of Buyem and Sellem tersely notify customers of special bargains.

When Puzzle Pete saw these signs he noticed that they contained 10 letters, which enabled him to make a puzzle in "letterithmetic."

A dress was marked down to sell for 45 cents less than one-third of its original price. Substituting one of the 10 digits for each letter in the sign, what figures represent the original price of the dress, the amount of the reduction and the price at the special sale?

(For solution see page 64.)

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And AGUE PILLS

For Malaria, Influenza, Plague and all Sorts of Fevers.

Batliwalla Tonic Pills (Takatka Raja)

(For Rejuvenation). For any sorts of debility after fever. Gives vigour and strength, and makes old man young.

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Beauty Culture— Latest Soviet Cult

"Decree Issued To Double Number Of State Hair-Dressing Saloons

The paternalistic nature of the Soviet Government was strikingly illustrated recently, in the decree by the Commissars of the Russian Federated Republic almost doubling the number of hairdressing establishment—which there include in one shop both men's barber shops and women's beauty parlors, says Mr. Harold Denny in a cable dated August 7 from Moscow, to the "New York Times."

Not only is the State in the hair-dressing business, as it is in every other from the peddling of ice cream sticks to the building of tanks and bombing 'planes but it is also concerned as to whether or not Comrade Ivan Ivanovich is properly shaved and Comrade Marussya Alexandrowna has tidy nails.

For the past three years the Government has been doing everything possible to encourage good grooming among Soviet citizens. It wants them to look prosperous, clean and well dressed. This makes them happier, for one thing, and it makes a good impression on foreigners The Soviet press is continually publishing exhortations to factory directors that they must set a good example for subordinates and not appear unshaven or in dirty blouses.

The people are responding as well as they can. The standard of dressing and grooming of the average Soviet citizen is still lower than in any Western country, but it is improving. Increasing numbers are trying to be well-dressed and to look well.

MOSCOW'S BEAUTY SHOPS.

The new decree is the Government's response to the public's increasing style-consciousness. In Moscow there are more than 350 hairdressing establishments but they are far from sufficient for present needs. Most of them are shabby places by comparison with similar establishments in Western countries, though there are exceptions in the better hotels. The newly opened Moskva Hotel contains one that is quite luxurious.

The establishments are almost always crowded. On the men's side, barbers are administering shaves and too frequently shaving heads—a deplorable Summer fashion among Russian men who believe it will make the hair grow more thickly in Winter. On the women's side, permanent waves and manicures are being given.

Foreign women patronizing the shops say that the operators are insufficiently experienced. They add that the soap used for shampoos is of bad quality, although good Soviet-made soap is now on the market. And unfortunately though these establishments are State institutions and the attendants are State employees, tips are expected and greatly improve the speed and quality of the service, as in any bourgeois shop.

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Reward Rs. 100.

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved simply by keeping this MANTRA. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. By this you will overcome evil stars, ward off dangers from enemies and she whom you—LOVE may be very hard-hearted and proud, but she will feel a longing for you and she will want to be for ever with you. It will give success in examination, trade, litigation, race, services, sons, immense wealth, freedom from debts and dangerous diseases.

IT WILL MAKE YOU FORTUNATE. Reward Rs. 100 for one who proves it false.

Price Rs. 2 Under silver case Rs. 3-4, Under gold case Rs. 9.

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Pictorial Puzzle Spelling

EACH of the accompanying squares pictures two very familiar objects, whose names differ from each other in but one letter. The puzzlist is to choose one of the pictures and cross out the other. Then, he is to write down the letter in the name of the chosen object by which it differs from the word that names the discarded object. If the correct objects are chosen, the letters of all the squares will spell a single word.

As an additional hint, it is suggested to the puzzlist that to solve this puzzle, he must use a method of the magician.

(For solution see page 64.)

Balancing Feats

IT is a good thing for everyone to know how to keep his balance under all conditions. This suggests a number of balancing feats which everyone will find interesting. As a starter try this trick:

Stand close to a wall so that the entire left side of the body from the shoulder down to and including the foot is touching the wall. Then lift the right foot and without moving any part of the body, put the right foot down so that it touches the left foot. This is to be done without losing the balance.

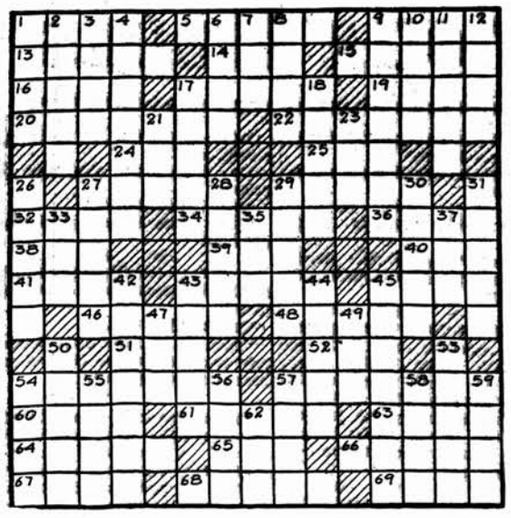
The Cryptogram of the Pedestrians

PEEPUL'S PARK is the scene of the proletarian parade pictorially perpetuated in the accompanying drawing. When the hot rays of old Sol become milder toward evening, the citizens of Blinkville take their daily constitutionals among the sweet smelling shrubs of the town's commons.

Besides showing an imposing array of nobodies who never had their pictures in the paper before, this landscape with figures makes an interesting pictorial cryptogram. Substitute a letter of the alphabet for each different kind of figure and the groups will form themselves into words which will in turn spell out a popular proverb, the application of which explains the presence of these strollers in the park.

(For solution see page 64.)

The Cross-Word Puzzle



HORIZONTAL

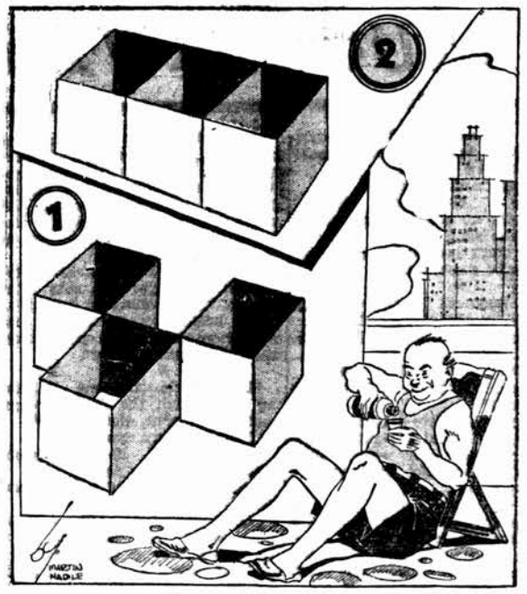
1 Breed of horse noted for speed and endurance.
8 Boils slowly.
9 Facts.
13 Constellation.
14 Member of an Indian tribe.
15 Satan.
16 Fluff from yarn.
17 French coin.
19 Small aperture.
20 Italian port.
22 Canadian city.
24 Hail!
25 Small point.
27 Two-winged flies.
29 Masculine Name.
32 Feminine name.
34 Locations.
36 Italian actress.
38 Macaw.
39 Son of Jacob.
40 Take to court.
41 Tear.
43 Dispatches.
45 Sell.
46 Implements.
48 Satisfies.
51 Truth in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."
52 Italian household deity.
54 Famous American artist.
57 Inactive.
60 Seed covering.
61 Young street Arab
63 Medley.
64 Refund.
65 Engine of war.
66 Seizes with the teeth.
67 Certain days in the Roman calendar
68 Propelled with oars.
69 Binds.

VERTICAL

1 Sphere.
2 Satellite of Uranus.
3 Resound.
4 Village near Jerusalem.
6 Revolve.
7 Greek letter.
8 Departed.
9 Attacked.
10 Biblical name.
11 Colors.
12 Lowest female voice.
17 Gnaws.
18 Secret messages.
21 Eggs.
23 Decay.
26 Clever.
27 Bestow.
28 Factions.
29 Is undecided.
30 Deceits.
58 Mountains in Turkestan.
59 Hurl.
62 Stomach.
31 Injurious plants.
33 Ex'sted.
35 Convert into leather.
37 Luminous heavenly body.
42 Capital of the Isle of Man.
43 Jargon.
44 Fashionable assemblage.
45 Green Mountain State.
47 Unit.
49 Sailor.
50 Uncovered.
53 Bird.
54 Garment of Hindu woman.
55 Mature.
56 Tropical plant.
57 Coin.

(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue.)

A Seven-Walled Solarium

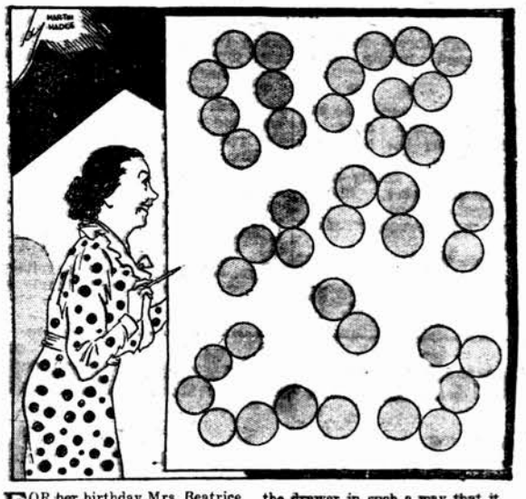


There is no sun-bather who is more ardent than Sol Solon, who spends at least an hour every day the sun shines basking in the solar rays.

Sol is building a new house, a feature of which is a roof solarium of three rooms. As Sol, himself, has designed it, all the walls must be glass.

He made two designs for such a solarium, one having 12 walls and the other ten. When he showed his plans to an architect friend of his, he was told that the solarium of three rooms could be built with as few as seven walls. How can this be done?

A Broken Strand of Beads



FOR her birthday Mrs. Beatrice Boep received a strand of 48 beads, which she carefully placed in a dresser drawer. When she went to put on the beads the next day the strand became caught in the drawer in such a way that it was separated into eight sections, as shown in the drawing, with eight of the single beads missing.

Where can eight new beads be placed to unite the eight sections?

(For solution see page 64)

JAPAN TO HAVE WORLD'S STRONGEST NAVY

Tokyo Journal Reveals Secret Plan Of War Lord

The Tokyo newspaper "Jiji" states that the Imperial Japanese navy has decided upon an independent, secret construction programme which would give Japan the world's strongest sea force.

Special attention will be given to destroyers and submarines, the paper asserted.

The navy intends to keep its construction plans secret from other powers, according to the "Jiji's" prediction.

"The treaty-less conditions" to prevail after the end of this year will allow the Japanese navy to build up an ideal naval armament which is suited to the national traits of the Japanese people, national conditions and geographical requirements of this country," the newspaper announced.

"In promoting the new construction and airforce plans Japan will not imitate Great Britain or the United States in their building plans but will adopt an independent construction policy. For instance ..... Japan will build the world's most superior capital ships in quality but will not compete quantitatively with the other powers.

"As for submarines and destroyers, which are more economical and which are suited for surprise attacks and more fitting for Japan geographically and in which the Japanese are skilled, Japan intends to maintain the world's greatest submarine and destroyer fleet.

"Heretofore the Japanese navy could not maintain naval secrets fully because of the treaty obligations concerning building plans, present strength and special arms, etc., but since all such obligations will be removed, the force of armaments will become all the greater to the extent naval secrets are kept.

"Altering the present policy, therefore, the navy will endeavour to keep national secrets of the navy in greater measure than before.

CONCENTRATION CAMP FOR POLISH JOURNALISTS

An ominous warning to journalists and newspaper men that they will be sent to concentration camps for unfair and unobjective criticism of the Government was issued last month by the Polish Premier, General Skladkowski. The Premier stated that he tolerated criticism, but that the Opposition press went too far and was unfair. In an official 'communique' published in the Press he declared:

"I must warn them that if no other methods succeed in changing the unfair attitude of some newspaper men I shall send them to Berezakartuska (a concentration camp in Eastern Poland).

Several prominent newspapers were warned by the police, one of them for describing in too realistic a manner the peasant demonstration held at the village of the peasant leader and exiled Premier M. Vigon. One peasant was killed and several injured during the raid on the police station, when an attempt was made to burn it down. Over half a million peasants demonstrated all over Poland, demanding the return of their leader, who is now in in Czecho-Slovakia, says the Warsaw Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian".

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DEAFNESS
Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what caused, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (E)

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Algy (recounting tedious story): "And then the big brute threatened to blow my brains out".

Friend: "And did he?"

* * * *

"There's no bread in the house sir. What shall I do?

"Oh, don't bother about that. Just make some toast"

* * * *

Busy magnate (testily): Well, what do you want? Be short!"

Prodigal Son (rising to the occasion: "I will, I am!"

* * * *

Father: "Why did the teacher cane you?"

Willie: "We were having a lesson on trees, and I asked the teacher if he'd ever seen a pink palm. He said 'No', so I showed him my hand".

* * * *

"Here are some dress ideas from stage and screen. Charming———, in 'Nina', is fond of tomato and wears it on a lovely soft green dinner gown."—Fashion Paper.

Egg can be worn in the same way on a nice black waistcoat.

* * * *

The class had been dismissed but young Freddie, who had neglected to do his home work, had been told to remain behind.

"Well, Smith", said the teacher sternly, "what excuse have you to offer for not doing your French lessons last night?"

Freddie looked very thoughtful. Suddenly his face lit up.

"To tell the truth, sir," he said confidengly, "my throat was so sore that I could hardly speak English".

* * * *

A man returning home late saw a notice on a factory door. It read: "Please ring the bell for the care-taker." He gave the bell as terrific pull, nearly dragging it from its socket. Shortly a sleepy face appeard.

"Are you the caretaker?" asked the man.

"Yes," came the reply; "what do you want?"

"I only want to know why you can't ring the bell yourself."

The doctor was making his rounds in the hospital, accompanied by ten students. He stopped at the bed of a bookmaker. After explaining the nature of the man's complaint, he asked the students whether they thought it needed an operation.

Each of the students said 'No'.

"You are all wrong", said the doctor, "I am going to operate".

The bookmaker sat up in bed and shouted, "Oh, no you're not; it's ten to one against".

* * * *

"Look Maria, that one staring at us through the bars. Seems quite intelligent, doesn't he?"

"Yes, Uncanny, isn't it?"

"Almost as if he understood every word we're saying."

"Walks on his hind legs too, and swings his arms".

"Look, he's got a peanut! There now, would you have believe it? He knows enough to take the shell off before he eats it, just like we do."

"That's a female with him. Listen to her chatter. He doesn't seem to be paying much attention to her, though."

"Must be his mate, don't you think?"

"Look kind of sad, don't they?"

"Yes; I reckon they wish they were in here with us monkeys'.

* * * *

McIntosh started to build an out-house. He worked from the inside and as he had the material close beside him the walls were rising fast when noon arrived, and with it his son John, who brought his father's dinner.

With honest pride in his eye, McIntosh looked at John over the wall and asked, "How do ye think I'm gettin' on?"

"Fine, father; but how dae yet get oot? You've forgotten the door!"

One glance around showed McIntosh that his son was right; but looking at him kindly, he said: "Oh, but you've got a grand heid on ye, John! Ye'll be an architect yet, as sure as your feyther's a builder".

"How do you know your husband came home drunk?"

"He watered the flowers on the linoleum."

* * * *

Young Wife: "This is lovely soup."

Husband: "Ah, but you should have heard the kind mother used to make."

* * * *

"The thing that's worrying me," said the sarcastic man to an evangelistic orator in the park, "is how am I going to get a shirt on over my wings when I die?"

"Don't you worry, my friend," replied the orator. "Your trouble will be getting your trousers on over your tail."

* * * *

A blushing bride entered the men's department of a big store.

"I want a birthday present for my husband, but I don't know what to buy".

"Why not a nice silk muffler for evening wear?"

"Oh, dear, no! My husband never goes out at night".

"Well, you might get it for next year, madam. He will then".

* * * *

Mr. Smith and Mr. Brown found fishing such a slow occupation that both fell asleep. While sleeping, Brown fell into water, and as he was scrambling up the bank Smith awoke with a start.

"Hullo!" said Smith. "Where have you been?"

"Only to see if my bait was still there," was the reply.

* * * *

Extract from a Parish Magazine: "In response to the appeal of the Vicar for helpers to weed the paths in the churchyard, Messrs. A—— and B—— worked for three evenings, Mr. C—— for two evenings, and Mr. H.J., L.C., and W.R. for one evening. After weeding the paths they were treated with weed-killer, and we hope that this will keep them tidy for some time."

* * * *

In a small Irish township, which was in need of a new jail, the local council met to discuss the situation. The funds available were very small. After a long discussion, with several intervals for liquid refreshment, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"We hereby approve the building of a new jail. It shall be built from the material obtained from pulling down the old jail, and the old jail shall continue to be used while the new one is being built."

* * * *

Macpherson joined a golf club and was told by the professional that if his name was on his golf balls and they were lost they would be returned to him when found.

"Good," said the Scot, "put my name on this ball."

The pro. did so.

"Would you also put M.D. after it?" said the new member. "I'm a doctor."

The pro. obeyed.

"There's just one more thing," went on the Scot. "Can ye squeeze 'Hours 10 to 3' on as well?"

* * * *

A guest of a small Southern States hotel was awakened early one morning by a knock on his door.

"What is it?" he called drowsily, without getting up.

"A telegram, boss," came a Negro's voice.

"Well, can't you push it under the door without waking me up so early?"

"No, suh," the darky answered. "It's on a tray."

"How would you like your egg served, sir?"

"Is there any difference in price?"

"None whatever, sir".

"Then serve it on a thick slice of ham."

* * * *

"I believe it's ill-mannered to speak disrespectfully of one's elders?"

Waiter: "Yes, sir".

"Then I'll refrain from passing any comment on the chicken you have just brought me".

* * * *

Johnny had to be coaxed to take his twice-daily dose of cod-liver oil, and a penny was put in a small bank each time he took it.

When the bottle was finished his father solemnly opened the saving bank and counted the contents.

"Two and tenpence", he said, "Just the price of another bottle of cod-liver oil".

* * * *

Pedestrian: "Something wrong with the engine?"

Motorist: "I can't say for certain till I've walked back and found it."

* * * *

A country schoolmistress found the following in a little girl's exercise book: "An altercation is the speech that concludes a wedding ceremony."

* * * *

A Negro was arrested after government agent had discovered a still on his premises and was brought before a commissioner.

"What do you plead?" asked the commissioner.

"I pleads guilty and waives the hearin'," the culprit said.

"What do you mean, 'waive the hearing'?" asked the commissioner.

"I means I don't want to hear no mo-about it."

* * * *

Pat was late for work, and in his haste did not know that he had put his trousers back to front. Alighting from the bus outside the factory, he slipped and fell into the gutter. The conductor went to his assistance.

"Are ye hurt?" he asked.

Pat looked down at himself and noticed his trousers for the first time. "I don't know about being hurt," he grumbled, "but I must have given myself a bad twist."

Perfectly cleaned teeth

Odol does all that a toothpaste possibly can do. Penetrating every crevice, it keeps your teeth absolutely clean and free from decay germs. Odol massages the gums and polishes the teeth, making them a gleaming, natural white, and it does so without damaging the enamel.

It has a delightfully clean taste, and leaves your mouth refreshed and your breath sweet and fragrant.

Odol has for years been recommended by doctors and dentists all over the world.

Prevents decay

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Pictorial Spelling: The word spelled by the letters in the 16 squares is Prestidigitation. The words are: roPe (rose). hoRse (house). nEt (nut). haSp (harp). Tie (pie). vIse (vase). Dog (hog) pIn (pen) Coat (coat). fIn (fan). sPool (spool). bAll (bell). Tail (pail). bIt (bat). hoOt (bolt). taNk (tack).

Missing Rhymes: the words necessary to complete the rhymes in the order of their use are: Steak, Cake, Bake, Flake, Quake, Stake, Break, Sake, Ache, Shake, Spake, Take, Awake, Rake, Fake, Snake Lake.

Cryptogram: The proverb in the cryptogram is: After dinner sit a while. After supper walk a mile.

Broken Beads: A diagram of the solution will be mailed upon receipt of an addressed, stamped envelope and a clipping of the puzzle.

Letterithmetic: The original price of the dress was dol 12.06, the amount of reduction was dol 3.57 and the special sales price was dol 8.49.

Solarium: Send a stamped, addressed envelope and a clipping of the puzzle for a tracing of the solution.

Prisoner's Sentence: Reading clockwise the numbers in the outer sections are 1, 2, 3, 4, 20, 12, 28, 13. Inner sections, starting opposite number one of the outer sections and reading clockwise the numbers are 25, 3, 17, 10, 15, 14, 11, 33.

Athletes of the Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, at Berlin Olympiad: Photo to the left shows Mr. Ansare, leader of the team, with some of the European athletes; in the central photo a feat on "Malkhamb" is being performed by a Hanuman Mandal's athlete; photo to the right shows Dr. Kane, president of the team, explaining the Indian system of physical culture to Dr. Knudsen of Denmark.

To combat police prosecutions America's fortune tellers have now formed themselves into a "U. S. National Association of Fortune Tellers." Photo shows Topsy La Velle, Vice-President (left), watching Helena Perota ("Gypsy Lee",) President of the Association, tell the fortune of Anna Craig.

"The Militia needs us", reads this placard issued by the Spanish Government.

"Bhajiwalee."
(Photo by V. D. Mhatre.)

New building of Japanese Diet, has cost 30 million yen.

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The Bombay Chronicle

(SUNDAY EDITION)

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